



**REPORT**  
**OF THE COMMISSIONER-GENERAL**  
**OF THE UNITED NATIONS**  
**RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE**  
**REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST**

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**1 July 1971—30 June 1972**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

**OFFICIAL RECORDS: TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION**

**SUPPLEMENT No. 13 (A/8713)**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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**NOTE**

**Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.**

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Letter of transmittal . . . . .		iv
Letter from the Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East . . . . .		vi
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1 - 34	1
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1971 TO 30 JUNE 1972 . . . . .	35 - 202	12
A. Relief services . . . . .	36 - 65	12
B. Health services . . . . .	66 - 103	18
C. Education and training services . . . . .	104 - 160	26
D. Common services and general administration . . . . .	161 - 166	37
E. Legal matters . . . . .	167 - 187	39
F. Financial operations . . . . .	188 - 202	44
II. BUDGET FOR 1973 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1972 . . . . .	203 - 247	49
A. Introduction . . . . .	203 - 211	49
B. Budget estimates . . . . .	212 - 245	51
C. Financing the budget - 1972 and 1973 . . . . .	246 - 247	62

ANNEXES

I. TABLES		
1 - 3 Statistics concerning registered population . . . . .		65
4 - 7 Relief services . . . . .		71
8 - 11 Health services . . . . .		77
12 - 16 Education and training services . . . . .		82
17 Other assistance to refugees . . . . .		87
18 - 21 Finance . . . . .		88
22 UNRWA manning-table posts . . . . .		102
II. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY . . . . .		103
III. RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION . . . . .		105

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

9 September 1972

Sir,

I have the honour to submit my annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972, in compliance with the request contained in paragraph 21 of resolution 320 (IV) of 8 December 1949 and paragraph 8 of resolution 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

The report is presented in three main parts.

The introduction again emphasizes the critical state of the Agency's finances, despite the improvement reflected in the reduction in the deficit for 1971 and in the estimated deficit for 1972, and warns that the maintenance of the Agency's programmes is far from assured for 1973 and the remainder of the current mandate until 30 June 1975. It points out that the Agency, like other international organizations, is faced with rising costs and that income must rise at the same rate if it is to continue its work. The introduction also refers to major events affecting the Agency's services and the Palestine refugees during the year under report and to other operational difficulties encountered by the Agency in the execution of its mandate to relieve their sad plight.

Chapter I of the report describes the Agency's programmes and how they developed during the 12 months ending 30 June 1972. It includes a section on problems confronting the Agency that have legal implications.

Chapter II presents the Agency's budget for the calendar year 1973, for consideration by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session, and the revised budget for 1972.

Statistical tables relating to various aspects of the Agency's work are included in annex I to the report. Resolutions adopted after discussion of UNRWA's education and health activities by the World Health Assembly and the UNESCO Executive Board are reproduced in annexes II and III.

The Advisory Commission of UNRWA has considered this report and its views are set forth in a letter dated 24 August 1972 from its Chairman, of which I attach a copy. Although in drafting the report I have had the benefit of the advice of the members of the Commission, it should not be assumed that the Governments represented on the Commission necessarily subscribe to all the views I have expressed.

The President of the General Assembly  
United Nations  
New York

Since a major part of UNRWA's operations during the past year has been conducted in areas under the control of the Government of Israel, I considered it appropriate to show the report, in draft, to its representatives also and I have taken their views and comments into account in preparing the final text.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) J. S. RENNIE  
Commissioner-General

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ADVISORY COMMISSION  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR  
PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

24 August 1972

Dear Sir John,

At its meeting on 24 August 1972, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA gave its careful consideration to the annual report which you propose to submit to the twenty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Individual members of the Commission have, as in previous years, reserved the position of their Governments on a number of matters discussed in the report. The Commission took note of the draft report as describing the Agency's activities during the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972 and members made a number of observations on individual paragraphs which you agreed to take into account before finalizing the document.

The Commission recognizes the difficult circumstances that have faced the Agency during the past year and would like to express its appreciation for the devotion and effort with which you and your staff have carried out the Agency's work.

In particular, the Commission expressed its concern at the serious financial situation of the Agency, which you emphasize in your report and which continues to threaten the ability of the Agency to carry out its vital humanitarian mission. The Commission therefore wishes to impress on the General Assembly its hope that its twenty-seventh session will give priority to the urgent task of providing the Agency with a secure and adequate financial basis.

(Signed) P. H. G. WRIGHT  
Chairman of the Advisory Commission

Sir John Rennie,  
Commissioner-General,  
United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
for Palestine Refugees,  
Beirut.



## INTRODUCTION

1. The Agency's mandate<sup>1/</sup> was extended by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session for three years, from 1 July 1972 to 30 June 1975, but there

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1/ Information concerning the origin of the Agency and its mission and work will be found in the following annual reports and other United Nations documents:

- A. Final report of the United Nations Economic Survey Mission for the Middle East (28 December 1949) (A/AC.25/6, parts I and II).
- B. Report of the Secretary-General on Assistance to Palestine Refugees: Official Records of the General Assembly, Fourth Session, Ad Hoc Political Committee, Annexes, vol. II (A/1060), p. 14.
- C. Proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees. Documents submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourteenth session of the General Assembly (A/4121).
- D. Report by the Secretary-General under General Assembly resolution 2252 (ES-V) and Security Council resolution 237 (1967) (A/6787).
- E. Reports of the Director (Commissioner-General) of UNRWA and special reports of the Director and Advisory Commission to the General Assembly:
  - (i) Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/1451/Rev.1);
  - (ii) Ibid., Sixth Session, Supplements Nos. 16 and 16A (A/1905 and Add.1);
  - (iii) Ibid., Seventh Session, Supplements Nos. 13 and 13A (A/2171 and Add.1);
  - (iv) Ibid., Eighth Session, Supplements Nos. 12 and 12A (A/2470 and Add.1);
  - (v) Ibid., Ninth Session, Supplements Nos. 17 and 17A (A/2717 and Add.1);
  - (vi) Ibid., Tenth Session, Supplements Nos. 15 and 15A (A/2978 and Add.1);
  - (vii) Ibid., Eleventh Session, Supplements Nos. 14 and 14A (A/3212 and Add.1);
  - (viii) Ibid., Twelfth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3686 and A/3735);
  - (ix) Ibid., Thirteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/3931 and A/3948);
  - (x) Ibid., Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4213);
  - (xi) Ibid., Fifteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4478);
  - (xii) Ibid., Sixteenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4861);
  - (xiii) Ibid., Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/4214);
  - (xiv) Ibid., Eighteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5513);
  - (xv) Ibid., Nineteenth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/5813);
  - (xvi) Ibid., Twentieth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6013);
  - (xvii) Ibid., Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6313);

(Foot-note continued on following page)

1/ (continued)

- (xviii) Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/6713);
- (xix) A/6723 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Twenty-second Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1967, documents S/8001 and Add.1;
- (xx) A/6787 and Corr.1;
- (xxi) A/7060;
- (xxii) Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/7213);
- (xxiii) Ibid., Twenty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614);
- (xxiv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013);
- (xxv) Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, annexes, agenda item 35, documents A/8084 and Add.1;
- (xxvi) Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413);
- (xxvii) Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, agenda item 38, documents A/8383 and Add.1.
- F. Reports of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (A/8264 and A/8476 and Corr.1).
- G. Pertinent General Assembly resolutions:
- 194 (III) of 11 December 1948; 212 (III) of 19 November 1948;  
302 (IV) of 8 December 1949, 393 (V) of 2 December 1950;  
513 (VI) of 26 January 1952; 614 (VII) of 6 November 1952;  
720 (VIII) of 27 November 1953; 818 (IX) of 4 December 1954;  
916 (X) of 3 December 1955; 1018 (XI) of 28 February 1957;  
1191 (XII) of 12 December 1957; 1315 (XIII) of 12 December 1958;  
1456 (XIV) of 9 December 1959; 1604 (XV) of 21 April 1961;  
1725 (XVI) of 20 December 1961; 1856 (XVII) of 20 December 1962;  
1912 (XVIII) of 3 December 1963; 2002 (XIX) of 10 February 1965;  
2052 (XX) of 15 December 1965; 2154 (XXI) of 17 November 1966;  
2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967; 2341 (XXII) of 19 December 1967;  
2452 (XXIII) of 19 December 1968; 2535 (XXIV) of 10 December 1969;  
2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970; 2672 (XXV) of 8 December 1970;  
2728 (XXV) of 15 December 1970;  
2791 (XXVI) of 6 December 1971; and 2792A-E (XXVI) of 6 December 1971.
- H. Pertinent Security Council resolutions:
- 237 (14 June 1967) and 242 (22 November 1967).
- I. Pertinent Economic and Social Council resolution:
- 1565 (L) of 3 May 1971.

was no assurance of the financial support required to maintain the programmes to be carried out under this mandate by the Agency for the Palestine refugees. 2/

2. It is nearly a quarter of a century now since it was declared in resolution 194 (III), inter alia, "that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live at peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss of or damage to property which, under principles of international law or in equity, should be made good by the Governments or authorities responsible...", yet the choice between return and compensation has never been offered. It is nearly five years since Security Council resolution 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, in affirming the principles to be applied for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, affirmed also the necessity for a just settlement of the refugee problem, yet the continued occupation of the West Bank 3/ and the Gaza Strip, where more than a third of the refugees still reside, demonstrates how little progress there has been towards peace or settlement. It is also nearly five years since the General Assembly, in resolution 2252 (ES-V) of 4 July 1967, welcomed with great satisfaction Security Council resolution 237 (1967) of 14 June 1967 calling upon the Government of Israel to "facilitate the return of those inhabitants who had fled the areas since the outbreak of hostilities" of 1967, a call repeated annually since then by the General Assembly, yet only about 40,000 4/ out of more than 200,000 refugees and upwards of an estimated 300,000 5/ other displaced persons have been allowed to return and the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic are still full. During the period 1971-1972, there has been a mood of pessimism about the progress of official and unofficial peace initiatives. Meanwhile, the refugees hear conflicting talk of plans for their future and for the future of the West Bank and Gaza, in which they seem to have little say and in some of which they would play a very minor role, if any. It is against this background of frustration and disillusionment, and of bitterness at the failure to implement United Nations resolutions, which they regard as a failure by the international community to honour a commitment to justice, that the refugees have also been obliged to listen during the last year to warnings of an imminent reduction or even breakdown in the services provided by the United Nations, especially in the education services they value so highly for their children's future.

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2/ A Palestine refugee, by UNRWA's working definition, is a person whose normal residence was Palestine for a minimum of two years preceding the conflict in 1948 and who, as a result of this conflict, lost both his home and means of livelihood and took refuge, in 1948, in one of the countries where UNRWA provides relief. Refugees within this definition or the children or grandchildren of such refugees are eligible for agency assistance if they are (a) registered with UNRWA, (b) living in the area of UNRWA's operations, and (c) in need.

3/ Throughout this report the term "West Bank" means the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

4/ Figure supplied by the Government of Israel in 1971.

5/ Figures supplied by the Governments of Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic in 1967.

3. With an estimated deficit of \$3.3 million for 1972, even after deducting provision of \$1.4 million in payments towards the cost of certain government services, and cash in hand so low that extraordinary efforts would be required to obtain sufficient early payments of contributions to tide the Agency over the month of January, the Commissioner-General warned the Secretary-General and the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in December that it might not be possible to maintain services in full and without interruption in 1972. At the end of January, he was obliged to communicate to the host Government members of the Advisory Commission, for discussion with them, specific proposals for reductions in services, beginning in April, calculated to save about \$1.5 million in 1972 and avoid a more disastrous breakdown, on the understanding that further reductions might have to be considered at a later stage. At a meeting of the Advisory Commission, held on 8 and 14 March, at the request of the host Government members, the Commission expressed the view that the services provided for the Palestine refugees had reached "the minimum tolerable humanitarian limit" and that all possible efforts had to be made to avoid new reductions. The Advisory Commission asked that the Secretary-General should make an appeal (the Working Group had already made the same request), and also asked that the Agency should continue its efforts to obtain further assistance from Governments and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. As there was some fresh hope of increased contributions, the Commissioner-General agreed to defer action on reductions for a further period and the Secretary-General made an appeal on 20 March 1972. There was an early response to the Secretary-General's appeal, the Chairman of the Working Group was encouraged by his tour of a number of Arab capitals in April, and discussions in which the Agency was engaged with the European Economic Community bore promise of further support. By the end of June, the estimated deficit had fallen to \$1.8 million (including the payments to Governments) and for the time being the threat of reductions had receded.

4. This improvement in the Agency's financial situation reflects a recognition on the part of contributors that, in the present political impasse in the Middle East, with the problem of the Palestine refugees still unresolved, the services provided for them by UNRWA must be maintained. It may be also that the response to appeals for funds reflects a wider and better understanding of the nature of UNRWA's operations. Some misunderstanding of the Agency's role persists, however, and it is worth repeating that the camps, in which only 40 per cent of the refugees live, are not extra-territorial areas under United Nations jurisdiction and that UNRWA has no police function or similar administrative responsibility in them. Nor, with the exception of buildings of minor importance in camps in Lebanon, referred to in paragraph 171 below, can it be said that United Nations facilities are being misused. (For the position in regard to camps and buildings, see foot-note 10/ below.)

#### Finance

5. The Working Group appointed by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session "to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency" and, "in the interval between the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, to assist, as appropriate, the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis", submitted a report

(A/8476 and Corr.1) to the General Assembly on 26 October 1971. The Working Group explained in its report that it had concentrated during the year on the short-term problem of financing the Agency's activities in 1971 and 1972. With regard to the longer-term problems, the Working Group concluded that "in view of the existence of a fundamental weakness in the financing of UNRWA", more than temporary or annual efforts for bridging chronic deficits were required. It recommended, inter alia, that the Group's mandate should be extended for another year and the General Assembly adopted this recommendation in resolution 2791 (XXVI).

6. At the meeting of the UNRWA Advisory Commission, held on 8 and 14 March 1972, to which reference is made in paragraph 3 above, the Commission decided "to follow more closely the preparation of the Agency's budget" and appointed a committee consisting of the representatives of France, Jordan, the Syrian Arab Republic and the United States of America to discuss with the Commissioner-General the means of putting this decision into effect. The committee held two meetings with the Commissioner-General and his advisers, on 2 and 17 May, at which it was acquainted with the detailed information on the Agency's budget and finances already available in Agency documents. The committee will report to the Advisory Commission at its next meeting.

7. As a result of the response to appeals for increased contributions, the deficit for 1971, estimated at \$2.4 million in the report for 1970-1971, was reduced to \$0.7 million, but, even after withholding the payments to Governments, cash in hand on 1 January 1972 was only \$1.1 million, with an estimated deficit in the budget for 1972 of \$4.7 million. Sufficient early payments of cash contributions were obtained to tide the Agency over the opening months of 1972, efforts were continued to obtain new or increased contributions, an appeal was made by the Secretary-General in March and, by 30 June 1972, the estimated deficit had been reduced to about \$1.8 million. The cash forecast for the end of the financial year on 31 December 1972 showed, on the basis of current estimates of contributions and expenditure, that cash in hand would be no more than \$1.4 million, even if outstanding cash contributions of about half this amount due for the years 1970-1972 were received by that date. Cash in hand would thus again be less than one month's cash expenditure.

8. While the improvement in 1971 and 1972 has been encouraging, the Agency's finances are still very far from assured for the remainder of the mandate. The estimates for 1973 included in chapter II below show total expenditure of \$52.8 million, which, on the basis of 1972 income, will produce a deficit of \$3.6 million. This is more than the Agency's working capital can support; moreover, the Agency has not yet absorbed the full effects of inflation into the 1972 budget, and it is probable that the estimates for 1973 will have to be raised before the conclusion of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly. If the Agency's services are to be maintained in full, in accordance with the desire of the UNRWA Advisory Commission and the General Assembly, income must be increased still further to keep pace with inescapable expenditure.

9. The possibilities for reducing expenditure on programmes were reviewed in the report presented to the General Assembly last year by the Working Group (A/8476 and Corr.1, annex III) and no reduction in programmes was recommended by the Group. As regards "administrative expenses", there is nothing to add to what was said in paragraph 32 of the Commissioner-General's report for the period 1968-1969: 6/ expenses of this nature are kept under constant scrutiny and the

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6/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/7614).

figures for "common costs" in paragraphs 237-243 below demonstrate the Agency's success in enforcing economy and keeping down costs in this area of expenditure in a time of inflation. The small cadre of international staff has been pruned - the process has perhaps gone too far - and those who are a charge on UNRWA's budget, that is, in the main, those who are not UNESCO or WHO staff on non-reimbursable loan, now number only 83 out of a total Agency staff of over 14,000. The Commissioner-General shares his predecessor's view that there is little scope for economies on this item if the international character of the Agency is to be preserved, as is essential for its operation - and financing - and if he is to fulfil his responsibility to the General Assembly for direction, control and supervision. The only way of relieving the Agency of any substantial part of this expense would be by making it a charge on the regular budget of the United Nations.

#### General operations

10. The Agency made further representations to, and had further discussions with, the Government of Lebanon concerning the occupation of Agency property by Palestinian organizations referred to in paragraphs 12 and 170 of the Commissioner-General's report for 1970-1971. <sup>7/</sup> The Government assured the Agency of its own concern over the matter and kept the Agency informed of the progress of its efforts to find a solution. On 27 February, during an Israeli air attack, three buildings in Nabatieh camp that had been occupied were destroyed by rocket fire. In the same attack, six shelters were destroyed and an UNRWA school, clinic, and feeding centre and three shelters were damaged. As the attack occurred on Sunday, the school was closed, but two adult refugees were killed and a number injured. In April, a small store in Nahr-el-Bared camp was occupied for the first time, but evacuated promptly after representations had been made to the Government by the Agency. In May, one of the buildings occupied in 1969 in Rashidieh camp was returned to the Agency. The Agency understands that, on 2 June 1972, the Palestinian organizations informed the Government of their agreement to evacuate all Agency property, but difficulties arose in executing the agreement and no other buildings had been restored to Agency possession by 30 June. The Government assured the Agency, however, that the matter was still being pursued and that effect would be given to the agreement. Otherwise Agency operations were able to continue undisturbed.

11. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the replacement of tents in emergency camps by concrete block shelters continued and, by 30 June, 490 had been constructed. Progress was affected by delay in decisions on sites, including uncertainty about the future of Jaramana camp, which may have to be moved on grounds of town planning. Negotiations continued with the Syrian authorities over formalities required for the travel of international staff from Headquarters to the Syrian Arab Republic, which hampered the Agency in the exercise of its functions and an acceptable solution appeared to be in sight.

12. In Jordan, security operations by the Jordanian Army against Palestinian fedayeen in the Jerash area interrupted operations in Jerash camp for a few days in July 1971: there was only minor damage to Agency property and no refugee deaths were reported. For the remainder of the year, the Agency's operations were undisturbed, except that a number of staff were detained (see paragraph 167 below),

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<sup>7/</sup> Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

parts of three of the Agency's schools were temporarily occupied by the Army (see paragraph 172 below) and security checks on vehicles caused some inconvenience. In July, the closure of the frontier between Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic interrupted delivery of Agency supplies from Beirut to Jordan for a period until special authorization for transport by road and/or rail could be obtained, and the dock strike in United States ports in 1971 caused delays in the delivery of flour. The Agency was nevertheless able to maintain distribution of rations, although stocks were reduced to critical levels. There was again some movement from the uplands to the Jordan valley but, at the end of the reporting year and until progress had been made with plans for economic development, the numbers involved seemed unlikely to have serious financial implications for the Agency. In particular, the reconstruction of houses in Karameh under a voluntary agency self-help scheme was halted pending Government reconsideration of the site.

13. In the West Bank, the Agency's services were maintained despite rising prices, which affected locally-purchased supplies and building works such as the extension of the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre. The current shortage of semi-skilled and unskilled labour for the agricultural and construction industries in Israel, and for the extensive Israeli building schemes in Jerusalem, has raised wage rates and the Agency has recently had difficulty in recruiting sanitation labour. The continued rise in the cost of living in the West Bank has led to further representations, now under examination, from Agency staff for an increase in cost of living allowances.

14. In Gaza, the year under report opened with what were described as major security operations by the Israeli Army, including the destruction at short notice of 7,729 rooms, 8/ 4,471 of them Agency built, in Beach, Jabalia and Rafah camps and the displacement of 15,855 persons. These operations, as they affected the refugees, were the subject of a special report by the Commissioner-General transmitted by the Secretary-General to the members of the General Assembly on 17 September 1971 (A/8383). A supplement to this report (A/8383/Add.1) was transmitted to the members of the General Assembly on 23 November 1971. When notifying the Commissioner-General of their intention to demolish shelters at short notice before new shelters could be built (contrary to the practice that had been followed, after Agency representations, in the construction of security roads in 1969 and 1970 in other camps), the Israeli military authorities explained that they could not allow the current violence to continue, that over 80 persons, almost all Arabs, had been killed in a period of five months and that congestion and inadequate roads in the camps hampered the security forces in their task. They also said that alternative accommodation would be provided, some of it at El Arish in Sinai. As the scale and manner of the operations became clear, the Commissioner-General felt bound to protest and ask that they should be halted, not only because of the extent of the hardship and distress suffered by the refugees, but because destruction of shelters was much in excess of the alternative housing available. As regards housing at El Arish, most refugees did not wish to leave the Gaza Strip, fearing they might not be allowed to return and, even if all the housing at El Arish had been taken up, many hundreds of families would still have been homeless. In resolution 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971, the General Assembly called upon Israel to desist from further destruction of refugee shelters and from further removal of refugees from their present places of residence and to take immediate and effective steps for the return of the refugees concerned to the camps from which

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8/ On the basis of the most recent survey.

they were removed and to provide adequate shelters for their accommodation. The Secretary-General was asked to report, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, on Israel's compliance with these provisions of the resolution. The position on 30 June 1972 was that no further demolitions had taken place in the course of security operations, the only demolitions being those referred to in paragraphs 173 and 174 below, but that no housing had been constructed to replace the demolished shelters. A detailed survey by the Agency, begun in February and completed in May, found over 900 families still living in unsatisfactory conditions.

15. During the rest of the reporting year, the Gaza Strip was quieter than in previous years, there were fewer incidents, travel restrictions and curfews were latterly eased, and the Agency's operating problems were correspondingly reduced. There was also more employment, mostly, however, of a temporary and casual nature and in Israel, to which workers travelled daily from the Strip. The cost of living continued to rise towards the level of the West Bank, as the influence of the Israeli economy on the Gaza Strip became more marked. Agency staff in Gaza have for some time been demanding parity in salaries with staff on the West Bank and, since 1967, the unit staff cost has risen by 57 per cent in Gaza (compared with a rise of 22.5 per cent in Lebanon). The cost of equating Gaza salaries with West Bank salaries, even at present West Bank levels, would be over \$0.5 million.

16. In addition to the information given in chapter I below, it may be appropriate to refer briefly in this introduction to health, education and the Agency's relations with other organizations.

#### Health

17. The Agency maintained its comprehensive health care programme and continued to provide curative and preventive medical services, nursing care, environmental sanitation and nutritional support for eligible refugees.

18. With strict surveillance and preventive measures kept in force, cholera, which had invaded the region in 1970 and had affected a number of refugees, remained under complete control. A smallpox epidemic which entered the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic was immediately brought under control by vigorous Government measures, and corresponding measures taken by the Agency prevented any case from occurring among the refugee population. Other communicable diseases remained at about the previous year's levels, with some improvement particularly in poliomyelitis, trachoma and measles (in the last case attributable to immunization with donated vaccine).

19. Improvements in health facilities included the construction of a new health centre in the Syrian Arab Republic, where the Government also constructed two rooms in another health centre to accommodate a new clinical laboratory and a dental clinic. Plans were prepared, against special contributions, for the construction of new buildings for one health centre in Jordan, two in Gaza, the extension of one centre in the West Bank to provide better maternal and child care, and a rheumatic diseases clinic in Gaza. Improvements in environmental sanitation included the extension of public water supplies to three camps and agreement to extend to a camp in the northern part of the Syrian Arab Republic, at Agency expense, a government sewerage scheme now under construction. The Agency's programme of milk distribution and supplementary feeding for vulnerable groups contributed to the lower incidence of under-weight children.



20. The twenty-fifth World Health Assembly, meeting at Geneva, again expressed its concern for the health situation among refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East, adopting resolution WHA 25.54 on 25 May 1972, the text of which is reproduced in annex II below.

21. The Commissioner-General would like to record his appreciation of the co-operation received by the Agency from Ministries of Health in all fields in carrying out its health programme.

### Education

22. The UNRWA/UNESCO education programme operated smoothly in comparison with previous years, with few interruptions or other troubles, apart from the continued, prejudicial absence of some text-books in all fields except Lebanon (for details, see paragraphs 112 to 115 below). Enrolment rose to 245,078 in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, there were 3,592 students in UNRWA/UNESCO training centres, and the total teaching staff approached 7,500.

23. A modest programme of school-building continued in order to ease the pressure of double-shifting and to avoid turning children away; the limiting factors were funds from special contributions and land. During the year, 248 additional class-rooms were completed and 201 were under construction or in the design stage with funds committed on 30 June 1972. The Amman Training Centre was at last opened in December, after delays in construction, with 700 places for men and women; the capital cost was met from funds provided by NEED and the recurrent cost in 1971-1972 from a special additional contribution for vocational training from the Government of the United States of America. An extension of the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre, financed both as to capital and, for five years, recurrent expenditure from the same United States contribution, was put in hand but not completed by 30 June. At Wadi Seer, the extension undertaken in 1969 continued to bear fruit in 1971-1972 with an increase of 116 places over the previous year.

24. A notable development in the work of the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education was closer co-operation with Ministries of Education in the region, a number of which are now interested in making use of the Institute's experience in in-service training. With financial assistance from UNICEF, an extension service has been introduced to acquaint Ministries with the Institute's methods and, on request, arrange seminars and briefing for government educationalists engaged in in-service training of teachers. During the year, seminars were held for educationalists from Jordan and the Sudan, visits to the Institute were paid by delegations from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, and the Extension Services Officer visited also Yemen and Democratic Yemen. In June 1972, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in response to a request by the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, and bearing in mind the request of the Economic and Social Council for assistance to the Palestine refugees, approved a project under which the Institute would receive financial assistance amounting to \$480,000 over a period of two years from 1 July 1972 by means of a contract between UNDP and UNESCO.

## Relations with other organs of the United Nations system

25. Collaboration with UNRWA by UNESCO and WHO has continued in the conduct of the education and health programmes, thus assuring the professional competence of the Agency's policy and activities in these two fields. Over the past three years, the number of UNESCO staff, including associate experts, made available to UNRWA without reimbursement from or through UNESCO, has increased from 21 to 28. UNESCO continued its efforts to increase contributions to the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme, co-ordinating them with the Working Group and the Agency, and many Governments which had responded to the Director-General's appeal of 1 January 1971 renewed their contributions.

26. Seven Governments responded to the WHO appeal for funds for the health programme, based on resolution WHA 24.32 of 18 May 1971. The number of WHO staff made available to UNRWA without reimbursement has increased from four to five since 1969.

27. As mentioned in paragraph 24 above, UNDP approved a two-year project of financial assistance to the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education. UNICEF waived its annual fee for procurement services for the Agency and co-operated with the Institute of Education by financing a post of Extension Services Officer to enable the Institute to make the results of its experience available to Governments in the region at their request.

28. The Agency received a further payment in respect of its share of the net profits from the sale of the record entitled "World Star Festival", and co-operated with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the sale in its area of operation of the new record entitled "Top Star Festival".

29. The Agency's accounts for 1971 <sup>9/</sup> have been audited by the United Nations Board of Auditors and their report will be reviewed by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly.

### Assistance from voluntary agencies and other non-governmental organizations

30. The Commissioner-General again acknowledges the generous assistance provided by a large number of voluntary agencies and other organizations and individuals. In the course of the year, a number of new donors added their support to those regularly contributing funds and supplies for the Agency's programmes. Many of these contributors follow the operation of the Agency's programmes closely through correspondence and visits to the field, with benefit to the Agency's work.

31. The projects financed by these contributions are noted in the appropriate sections of the present report. The main organizations were: Australians Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE); Canadian Save the Children Fund; the Unitarian Service Committee of Canada; the Finnish Refugee Council; the French Red Cross; the Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO) of New Zealand;

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<sup>9/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8707/Add.3).

the Norwegian Refugee Council; the Gulbenkian Foundation; the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO); Swedish Free Church Aid; Swedish Save the Children Federation (Rädda Bärnen); Swiss Aid Caritas; OXFAM of the United Kingdom; American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA); the Federation of Business and Professional Women; Zonta International; a group of Japanese business organizations; Catholic Relief Services; the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and the Lutheran World Federation. Contributions made direct to UNRWA from non-governmental sources are recorded in table 20 of annex I below.

32. The Commissioner-General also wishes to pay tribute to the devoted service rendered to the refugees by the voluntary agencies based in the area of the Agency's operation (see table 17 of annex I below).

### Summary and conclusion

33. During the three-year period of the extension of its mandate, which ended on 30 June 1972, the Agency was beset by operating difficulties that were a consequence of the events of 1967 and the political environment fostered by perpetuation of the status quo post-June 1967. The Palestine refugees were in ferment: there were sporadic violence and security problems; at its height in 1969-1970, political tension exacerbated staff and student problems. At the same time, the Agency's financial crisis came to a head, with income rising slowly, expenditure rising rapidly and inexorably under demographic and inflationary pressure, and the working capital dwindling to the precarious point of month-to-month financing. The Agency nevertheless avoided a breakdown in operations, though the strain was great at times, and the international community, once it was aware of the gravity of the financial crisis and of what was at stake, responded in a most encouraging way. The Commissioner-General wishes to express his gratitude to Member States and to the organizations, intergovernmental and non-governmental, and individuals, who demonstrated their concern that the Palestine refugees should continue to benefit from United Nations programmes and their confidence in the Agency as the instrument for administering these programmes.

34. Although the General Assembly has never laid on the Commissioner-General the duty of finding the funds necessary for the Agency's programmes, it is inevitable that the Agency's income should be one of his principal preoccupations and that he should do whatever he can to ensure that it is adequate for the Agency's task. During recent years, however, a quite disproportionate amount of his time and that of senior members of his staff has had to be devoted to the financial crisis in all its aspects, from the day-to-day husbanding of resources and the preparation of contingency plans for reductions to what can only be called emergency fund-raising. As a result, the Agency's management have been distracted from what should be their normal, proper, task of directing and supervising the Agency's operations with a view to improving not merely the efficiency of the operations, but the quality of the programmes themselves by the introduction of better procedures and the redeployment of resources to meet changing needs. It is therefore important, unless a just solution to the Palestine refugee problem emerges within the next few months, that some effective means of maintaining the improvement in income should be devised and the Agency's senior staff enabled to devote more attention to their primary task.

## CHAPTER I

### REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE AGENCY FROM 1 JULY 1971 TO 30 JUNE 1972 10/

35. The following section of the report describes UNRWA's main activities during the year ending 30 June 1972. Supplemental information on the estimated expenditure for each activity in the calendar year 1972 and the actual expenditure in 1971 is given in chapter II below, which presents the Agency's budget for the year 1973.

#### A. Relief services

36. The Agency has maintained its normal programme of relief services at the pre-1967 level for refugees not directly affected by the hostilities and has continued to provide increased food rations and supplementary feeding for those refugees who were displaced. Living conditions in emergency camps continue to improve and in the Syrian Arab Republic concrete block shelters have been built or are under construction from special contributions to house 990 families: 125 at Dera'a, 365 at Sbeineh and 500 at Qabr Essit. Funds are available for the building of shelters to house most of the remaining 848 families still in tents and they will be constructed as soon as the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic can make land available.

37. Most babies born to displaced refugees in Jordan after the 1967 hostilities, whose registration was "frozen" for operational reasons, have now been taken on to Agency records, thus unavoidably inflating the number of birth registrations shown in tables 2 and 3 (see annex I below).

38. The number of refugees registered with the Agency on 30 June 1972 was 1,506,640 compared with 1,468,161 on 30 June 1971, an increase of 2.6 per cent. The number of UNRWA rations issued in June 1972 was 831,452, including issues being made on an emergency basis, compared with 834,878 1/2 in June 1971, deletions on grounds of death, absence, employment or graduation from UNRWA training centres being largely offset by the admission of eligible children not previously receiving rations, because of ration ceilings. It will be noted that only some 55.1 per cent of registered refugees received rations in June 1972. Tables 1 to 3 of annex I below give statistics of registered refugees, the categories of service to which they are entitled and changes in the composition and entitlement of refugee families as recorded by the Agency.

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10/ The Agency headquarters is located in Beirut, Lebanon and the five Field Offices are in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. References in this report to Fields refer to these geographical areas.

39. As well as its normal programme of distribution of rations to registered refugees, the Agency, as requested by the Jordanian Government in 1967, has continued to distribute rations to displaced persons in east Jordan. In the month of June 1972, 209,502 rations were issued to such persons in east Jordan, compared with 214,486 in June 1971 - a decrease of 2.3 per cent. The Agency co-operates with the Government of Jordan in this task in accordance with the General Assembly's annually repeated endorsement of its efforts to provide humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, to persons other than refugees who were displaced in 1967, but the cost of the rations and all other expenses of caring for the displaced persons, except for part of the distribution costs, are borne by the Government of Jordan.

#### Eligibility and registration

40. The situation in Jordan remained quiet throughout the year, but little progress in rectifying the ration rolls was possible. In Gaza and the West Bank, checks on the existence and presence of refugees continued and resulted in the removal from the ration rolls of a substantial number of absentees and previously unreported dead. As a result, a further 11,974 rations were issued in these Fields to needy children who, although registered with the Agency, were not previously in receipt of rations.

41. In Lebanon, the Agency has not been in a position to carry out the normal investigation programme since October 1969 and no rations were therefore available, within the ceiling established for Lebanon, for issue to the children of needy refugees who are not receiving rations.

42. There has been no progress in rectification in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the Government has continued to oppose field investigation by the Agency. Agency records continue to be amended in respect of deaths and prolonged absences on the basis of information obtained from government refugee records, and ration entitlements are adjusted accordingly.

43. In all areas of the Agency's operations, the names of 30,643 persons, including 22,777 ration recipients, were removed from the rolls during the 12 months ending 30 June 1972 compared with 35,785 (of whom 24,482 were ration recipients) in the 12 months ending 30 June 1971. During the year, 13,544 rations were issued to the children of needy families on the waiting list.

44. In east Jordan, 39,771 children of displaced West Bank refugee families are being issued with rations provided by the Jordanian Government.

45. The Agency has continued to maintain a limit on the maximum number of ration recipients in each country, with no allowance for population increase. As a result, the number of children aged one year and over for whom no rations are available on a permanent basis, and who are potentially eligible, continues to grow. By 30 June 1972, these children totalled 357,731, of whom 189,956 were in east Jordan (but see preceding paragraph), 65,445 on the West Bank, 21,820 in Lebanon, 43,156 in the Syrian Arab Republic and 37,354 in the Gaza Strip.

#### Basic rations

46. The calorific content of the basic food ration, approximately 1,500 calories per day in summer and 1,600 in winter, remained unchanged but for the pulse

component, as in 1970 and 1971, which was replaced by additional flour to utilize donations received over and above normal requirements. Exceptionally in Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, additional flour was also substituted on occasion for rice owing to the late arrival of a consignment of donated rice (see table 4 of annex I below). In 1972, the pulse component is being replaced by additional quantities of either flour or rice depending on the stocks in each Field.

#### Supplementary feeding

47. The nutrition of the refugee population has always been a prime concern of the Agency and, because the monthly basic ration contains no item of fresh food or animal protein, a supplementary feeding programme was established to protect the most vulnerable groups: persons in the age of growth and development (infants, pre-school and school children), pregnant and lactating women, non-hospitalized tuberculous patients and selected medical cases. Special provision has also been made to protect the nutrition of displaced refugees, particularly those still accommodated in the emergency camps in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Furthermore, because of ration ceilings, a substantial proportion of refugee children under 15 years of age, although potentially eligible, do not receive basic rations and must share whatever the family can provide. The supplementary feeding programme is administered by the Agency's Department of Health and was maintained in 1971-1972 as described in the succeeding paragraphs. (For the state of nutrition of the refugees, see paragraph 97 below.)

48. Milk distribution continued as before: daily issues of reconstituted whole/skim milk mixture for infants aged six to twelve months and for non-breast-fed babies under six months; daily reconstituted skim milk issues six days a week to children aged one to six years, to expectant and nursing women from the beginning of the fifth month of pregnancy and for one year after delivery, and to sick refugees upon medical recommendation; reconstituted skim milk for children in the Agency's elementary schools five days a week.

49. Nutritionally-balanced hot meals were provided six days a week at UNRWA supplementary feeding centres to all children up to the age of six years who attended and on medical selection to children between six and fifteen years, and to a small number of sick adults. Menus are varied according to age. The "post-diarrhoea menu" provided a special high-protein diet at supplementary feeding centres and rehydration/nutrition centres for infants and young children suffering from gastro-enteritis and/or malnutrition. One vitamin A and D capsule was issued six days a week with hot meals to each beneficiary under six years, and three days a week with school milk to elementary school children. School children medically selected for hot meals during the summer vacation received one capsule six days a week.

50. A monthly issue of 500 gram of CSM (corn flour/soya/milk mixture) was made available to all children in the age group six to ten years. On medical certification, extra dry-rations were issued to expectant women from the fifth month of pregnancy, to nursing mothers for twelve months after delivery and to tuberculous out-patients.

51. The emergency feeding programme introduced after June 1967 was maintained with only minor changes. It consists of (a) extension of the daily milk and hot meal issues to all displaced refugee children up to age 15; (b) distribution

of a monthly protein supplement (one 12-ounce tin of meat and 500 grams of CSM) to (i) all displaced refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, (ii) those living in the emergency camps and displaced pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan; and (iii) all pregnant women, nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients in the Gaza Strip; (c) the whole/skim milk mixture was made available to the age group of four to six months among the displaced refugee population in east Jordan and in the Syrian Arab Republic. On behalf of the Government of Jordan and on a reimbursable basis, the Agency continued to provide daily milk and hot meals for displaced persons (other than UNRWA-registered refugees) living in the emergency camps in east Jordan.

52. Contributions were received from various sources in cash and in kind in support of the supplementary feeding programme. The total Agency requirement of skim milk and CSM was provided by the government of the United States of America and the whole milk requirement by the Swiss Government. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany met the cost of the regular supplementary feeding programme in the Syrian Arab Republic and in the six emergency camps in east Jordan; OXFAM met part of the cost of the programme in the Gaza Strip.

53. Tables 5 and 6 of annex I below give, in summary form, the numbers in various categories of refugees and displaced persons who benefited from the programme.

Camps and shelters<sup>11/</sup>

54. The population of the 53 camps established before 1967 increased from 501,853 to 514,679. In the 10 emergency camps (six in east Jordan and four in the Syrian Arab Republic set up to accommodate refugees and other persons displaced as a result of the 1967 hostilities, the population increased during the year from 118,371 to 128,654. The registered camp population represented 39.4 per cent of the Palestine refugee population registered with UNRWA.

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11/ Attention is invited to the annual report for 1970-71 (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), paras. 55-57), in which the origin and nature of these camps and UNRWA's relationship and limited responsibilities towards them are explained. It is also desirable to distinguish between three categories of buildings in camps: installations constructed or rented by the Agency, for example, schools, clinics, stores etc., which are in the possession of the Agency and used by it for the purposes indicated; shelters (huts) constructed by the Agency which are the dwellings of and in the possession of the refugees, who have maintained them in repair and, in many cases, added to and improved them; and shelters and other buildings constructed and occupied or otherwise used by refugees (or others) for some of which the Agency may at most have given some assistance at the time they were constructed.

55. Although the Agency has not yet received compensation for the damage suffered by its installations during the civil strife in Jordan in 1970, most of them have been completely repaired. Some refugees whose shelters were destroyed or damaged in 1970 have received some compensation direct from the Government and have made their shelters habitable again. The Jordan Government financed the repair of 118 Agency built shelters in Jerash camp, damaged during security operations in July 1971. The Lutheran World Federation financed the reconstruction of 14 shelters destroyed in Jerash.

56. There was some further movement into and out of the six emergency camps in east Jordan, resulting in an increase in the population from 103,223 to 112,834. Of this population, 72,778 are registered refugees from the West Bank, Gaza and the east Jordan River valley and the remainder are displaced persons from the same areas not registered with the Agency. No new shelters have been constructed during the year and some previously built in the Irbed area have remained unoccupied because the refugees for whom they were constructed have returned to the Jordan valley.

57. New access roads and pathways were constructed during the year and existing ones were improved, as were drainage and sanitary facilities. Additional prefabricated buildings were erected for use as schoolrooms, and others are in process of erection. In general, every effort was made within the limitations of available resources to improve living conditions and amenities in these camps.

58. In the four emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic, the camp population remained relatively stable (15,820 compared with 15,148 in 1971). During 1971, a programme to replace tents in the emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic was started with funds provided mainly by the World Anglican Community, Rädä Bärnen of Sweden and the Canadian Save the Children Fund. A total of 365 shelters in Sbeineh camp and 125 in Dera'a camp were completed during the year at a cost of \$113,000 and the construction of a further 500 shelters at Qabr Essit camp was put in hand with funds provided by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. Funds have also been made available by that Government for the construction of shelters to replace tents in Jaramana camp and for the completion of the replacement programme in Dera'a: work will start as soon as suitable sites are made available by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. A number of standard Agency schools and a seminar centre were constructed in the Syrian Arab Republic during the year and a clinic is under construction at Jaramana camp. In addition, the Palestine Arab Refugee Institute and the municipal authorities have executed sewerage and water projects in Homs City camps; in Nairab camp, Aleppo, the municipality has introduced water and electricity services. Finally, a municipal sewerage scheme is being extended to Nairab camp at the Agency's expense, funds being allocated for the purpose from the special contribution from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

59. No refugees are accommodated in tents elsewhere than in the Syrian Arab Republic. In the camps in Lebanon, no shelters were built during the year, but one new school and two extensions were completed and two schools were under construction. In the West Bank, improvements were made to central facilities, in some cases with contributions by refugees through self-help projects. Twenty such projects, including the construction of playgrounds for schools, roads and pathways, a school classroom, and workshop installations were completed during the year, and in nine of these projects there was no financial contribution by the Agency. In the Jericho area, shelters in the three large camps, which were almost entirely vacated in the fighting in 1967 when their occupants fled across the river Jordan, have deteriorated, having been empty for five years, and many are



beyond repair. The Agency has maintained its permanent installations in these camps, but has been unable to afford the expensive, constant maintenance required by uninhabited shelters of mud-brick.

60. In Gaza, a third instalment of shelter construction, 900 rooms in Nuseirat, begun in 1971, was nearing completion by 30 June 1972. Like similar construction in Khan Yunis (375 rooms) and Bureij (386 rooms) in previous years, it was carried out, against reimbursement by the Israeli authorities, to replace shelters scheduled for demolition to make way for wider roads required for security purposes. Private latrines were constructed under a similar arrangement to replace demolished public latrines. This construction is not related to the demolitions in July and August 1971 in three of the major camps (Jabalia, Beach and Rafah), referred to elsewhere in this report. Although land has been taken over by the Israeli authorities for the construction of houses for sale to local inhabitants and refugees, with assistance by way of loans, no new construction has been undertaken to house the families affected by these operations, many of whom are still living in unsatisfactory conditions of overcrowding.

61. The Israeli authorities extended the electricity supply to Beach and Nuseirat (and to Jenin camp in the West Bank), as had been done in previous years to Bureij and Maghazi camps, and constructed asphalt roads in Maghazi, Bureij, Beach and Nuseirat camps.

#### Special hardship assistance

##### Clothing

62. The voluntary agencies, through their contributors abroad, continued to donate used clothing to the refugees through UNRWA. About 664 tons were received by the Agency and distributed to registered refugees in east Jordan, the West Bank, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Gaza Strip. The Agency itself spent about \$13,000 on inland transportation costs and on ocean freight for some of the clothing received from abroad.

63. The following agencies generously contributed in this way:

American Friends Service Committee  
Canadian Lutheran World Relief  
Canadian Red Cross Society  
Caritas-Verband (Federal Republic of Germany)  
Catholic Relief Services (United States of America)  
Church of Scotland  
Church World Service (United States of America)  
German Evangelical Church  
Help the Aged (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)  
Lutheran World Federation (Sweden)  
Lutheran World Relief, Inc.  
Mennonite Central Committee (United States of America)  
Near East Council of Churches  
Pontifical Mission For Palestine  
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada  
United Church of Canada  
Women's Royal Voluntary Service (United Kingdom of Great Britain  
and Northern Ireland)

64. Other special donations received from organizations in the United States of America, Canada and Europe were of great assistance in meeting emergency clothing needs.

#### Case-work programme

65. This programme covers the most needy refugees, who include the unemployable, the physically handicapped, tuberculous cases, the chronically ill, widows with minor children and the aged. Special assistance to this group was continued and, in all, 20,798 persons were helped with very small cash grants; others were assisted with special issues of clothing, blankets, kerosene and, where available, shoes. Although budgetary limitations prevented more than a part of the need from being met, welfare workers assisted many individuals and families to solve their problems through counselling and guidance. Through this programme, 172 orphans and 50 destitute aged were provided with institutional care, largely free of charge.

#### B. Health services

66. The Agency continued to base its health policy on the concept of an integrated and comprehensive health programme designed to protect and promote the health of the refugees as far as can be achieved within the limited scope of Agency resources. In spite of serious budgetary difficulties, the health programme, comprising preventive and curative medical services and environmental sanitation, was maintained at a level generally on a par with that of similar services provided by the Arab host Governments for their own populations.

67. No case of cholera occurred among the refugee population in 1971-1972 despite its incursion into the Middle East the previous year; the last refugee case was reported on 31 December 1970 in Gaza. Strict surveillance and rigorous preventive measures, directed especially towards environmental sanitation and personal hygiene and the maintenance of the immunization state of refugees, remained in force.

68. Some modest improvements were effected in the health services and facilities, largely through specific donations. The health services, already austere, cannot be reduced without placing in jeopardy the health of the refugees and, to some extent, the communities among which they live. On the contrary, there is still an urgent need for some improvements, especially the following items: new premises for health centres and supplementary feeding centres; additional clinical laboratories and specialized out-patient clinics; additional equipment such as autoclaves and dental units; extension of the regular immunization programme of infants and young children to include measles vaccination; extension of the systematic health supervisory services to cover all children in the vulnerable pre-school age groups not now covered; a programme of positive mental health guidance for children in the UNRWA-UNESCO elementary schools; additional paediatric beds in the Syrian Arab Republic and east Jordan; more piped water supplies for refugee families in camps; the construction of family latrines by refugees through the self-help programme, with financial assistance from UNRWA; sewerage systems and improved drainage in some camps.

69. As in previous years, the Governments concerned, universities, charitable organizations, business firms and individuals have given valuable assistance in such forms as the provision of personnel, specialized technical advice and guidance; free hospital, X-ray and laboratory facilities; services in maternal and child health centres; medical supplies, vaccines, layettes and supplementary food items; and help in mass vaccination campaigns. Funds were obtained for

the training of refugee students, particularly in basic nursing and midwifery. Donations were received covering the annual operating costs of individual units, such as health centres and rehydration/nutrition centres, and a large part of the operating costs of the emergency feeding programme. Funds were pledged by a voluntary society to meet the cost of construction and equipment of a health centre building needing replacement in the Gaza Strip. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Government is building two rooms to provide accommodation for a dental unit and for a laboratory in the Yarmouk health centre. In east Jordan, funds for the construction of a new health centre at Irbed have been made available from a further instalment of the repayment of UNRWA's shareholding in the former Jordan Development Bank.

### Curative and preventive medical services

#### Health centres, hospitals and laboratories

70. Curative and preventive medical services for refugees continued to be provided directly by UNRWA at 94 health units, at a further 13 units by Agency-subsidized voluntary organizations and at 11 units by Governments. The curative care comprised the same services as in previous years.

71. The demand for medical services continued to be high and there was a noted increase in all Fields, especially east Jordan. Medical and nursing staff continued to be difficult to recruit for the Gaza Strip; but there was some improvement in respect of both local and expatriate staff. Statistical information in respect of out-patient curative services is given in table 8 of annex I below.

72. During the period 1971-1972, the average daily number of beds available to refugee patients through arrangements made by UNRWA in the five Fields was 1,710. This number included both beds in Agency hospitals and hospitals subsidized by the Agency and beds provided free of charge by Governments and voluntary societies. The average daily occupancy was 1,325. An unknown number of hospital admissions was arranged directly by the patients themselves in government and private hospitals. On 30 June 1972, the recorded number of hospital beds available for refugees was 1,704, the decrease being due mainly to modifications in contracts with subsidized hospitals.

73. The Agency maintained its cottage hospital (36 beds) at Qalqiliya in the West Bank, nine camp maternity wards (69 beds) and a 15-bed paediatric ward in the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre in Gaza. The Agency and the Public Health Department in Gaza continued to operate jointly the 210-bed tuberculosis hospital at Bureij.

74. About 79 per cent of the hospital beds were utilized for the treatment of patients suffering from acute medical, surgical or gynaecological conditions and the remaining 21 per cent for patients with chronic diseases (8 per cent with tuberculosis and 13 per cent with mental illness).

75. The Agency maintained its central laboratory in the Gaza Strip and operated 11 clinical laboratories attached to its larger health centres. During the year, additional equipment was supplied to the laboratories. All other clinical and public health laboratory services were obtained from government, university or private laboratories, usually on a subsidy or fee-for-service basis or, in some cases, as a donation.

## Control of communicable diseases

76. The incidence of important communicable diseases, for which surveillance continued along customary lines, is shown in table 10 of annex I. In March 1972, cases of smallpox were reported for the first time since 1956 in one of the countries of UNRWA operations, to which it had spread from a neighbouring country. As a result of energetic control measures by all Governments of the region, the disease remained confined to its original area of invasion in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic and no cases have to date been reported elsewhere, either in the indigenous or the refugee populations.

77. The gastro-enteric infections of various types, such as diarrhoeal disease of infants, gastro-enteritis, dysenteries, typhoid and para-typhoid, and infectious hepatitis, had incidences which were generally similar to those of 1970-1971. The incidence of diarrhoeal disease of infants, gastro-enteritis and dysentery was substantially higher in the emergency camp populations of east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic than in the rest of the refugee population in these Fields. The incidence of poliomyelitis was sharply down, from 34 to 15 cases. There was a decrease in ankylostomiasis cases (17) reported from Gaza, as against 32 cases in the previous period. Cases in Lebanon increased from 2 to 7. Surveys of the prevalence of ascariasis among pre-school and school children continued in selected areas of all Fields in conjunction with "blanket treatment" programmes. Rates varying between 30 and 88 per cent of the survey groups were reported.

78. The incidence of acute conjunctivitis increased sharply in east Jordan, while remaining about the same in the other Fields; it was proportionately higher among the emergency camp populations in both Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Trachoma continued to decline, there being 625 cases reported from all Fields. While measles was kept at comparatively low levels in most Fields through wide-scale use of measles vaccine, it was epidemic in east Jordan, where immunization was still incomplete. There was a moderate increase in the incidence of pertussis in the east Jordan and Lebanon Fields, localized in the former mainly in groups of non-immunized children in the Zerka area. Four cases of malaria were reported from Gaza, three of them imported and one transmitted locally; one case was reported from the Syrian Arab Republic, the first among the refugee population there since 1965. The incidence of respiratory tuberculosis increased considerably over that of 1970-1971, that is, from 254 to 298 cases. The increase was attributable to a rise in cases in east Jordan from 46 in 1970-1971 to 126 in 1971-1972. This increase in turn was due to the relatively low rate of case-finding in the conditions prevailing in 1970 and a return to normal levels in 1971.

79. The general measures for control of communicable diseases, such as environmental sanitation and health education, continued to receive special emphasis in order to prevent the recrudescence of cholera and also to reduce the incidence of gastro-enteric infections of all types. Health committees in camps and school committees were active in promoting these measures. Among the specific measures of control, the immunization programmes were maintained at generally satisfactory levels. When smallpox was reported in March 1972 in the area of operations, mass vaccination campaigns were successfully launched by UNRWA among the refugee populations in all Fields in co-ordination with government campaigns for the resident populations. The response of the refugees was extremely good in all fields. Meanwhile, reinforcing cholera immunization has been maintained on a regular six-monthly basis in all fields.

80. In a four-year review (1968-1971) of the routine immunization programme against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, typhoid and para-typhoid fevers and smallpox, the levels of coverage of the child and adult population were found to be generally adequate to maintain good levels of disease control and of individual protection. Since 1969, attenuated measles vaccine available by donation has been employed on a sufficiently wide scale to reduce the incidence of measles by one third in the Fields as a whole, but much more dramatically in the Fields (West Bank, Gaza and Lebanon) where a good immunization coverage has been attained. A further donation of vaccine received from abroad in May 1972 will be sufficient to permit continuation of the programme in Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan, while the West Bank and Gaza will continue to receive their requirements from the Israeli Ministry of Health.

81. The immunization review indicated at the same time areas of the programme which require strengthening and the necessary steps are being taken. Meanwhile, the Agency has benefited from a government campaign in Jordan for the vaccination with BCG of all persons up to 18 years of age; both resident and refugee. In other aspects of communicable disease control, government health departments have continued to provide support for the Agency's programme by making available diagnostic and hospital facilities for acute infectious diseases and by providing certain community control measures, vaccines and supplies.

#### Maternal and child health

82. Through 78 of its own health centres and three subsidized voluntary agency centres, UNRWA provided comprehensive health care for the maternal population and for young children through the second year of life. In east Jordan, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Commonwealth Save the Children Fund and the Lutheran World Federation continued to provide medical and nursing teams for the paediatric and child care clinics in three of the emergency camps. Ministry of Health centres in Amman and Lutheran World Federation centres in both Amman and Damascus provided maternal and child health services for some of the scattered refugee communities in these cities. In Gaza, the Swedish Save the Children Federation continued to provide the operating costs of maternal and child health and related training services at the UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre. The Belgian Government again provided the services of a paediatrician for the infant and child health services at the UNRWA/Belgian Health Centre at Jabalia. Statistical data on the operations of the maternal and child health and the school health services are shown in table 11 of annex I.

83. In the maternal care programme, which comprises routine ante-natal, natal and post-partum care, valuable nutritional support was provided by the issue of extra dry rations and skim milk to pregnant women and nursing mothers. The routine administration of ferrous sulfate for prophylaxis or therapy of anaemia in pregnancy reached the great majority of expectant and nursing women using UNRWA's services. Evaluation studies of this programme indicated that cure or improvement was achieved in practically all anaemic women who followed the treatment regularly, the proportion of these being two thirds or more of those under therapy. Through the prophylactic programme, women who do not already have anaemia are safeguarded against its development. Under the Agency's services, 31,144 women were attended at delivery, 69 per cent of these in their homes by the traditional midwives (dayahs) under nursing supervision. Deliveries in maternity centres, mainly in Gaza, comprised 12 per cent of the total and those in hospital 19 per cent. There were 17 maternal deaths, making a death rate of 0.54 per 1,000 live births. The still-birth rate among the 31,144 registered births was

12.2 per 1,000 total births. Thirteen cases of neonatal tetanus were reported, compared with 12 in the preceding year; 11 of the cases were from Gaza.

84. Regular medical and nursing supervision of children was provided for an average of 27,689 infants in their first year and 24,383 children in their second year. Using weight as an indicator, under-nutrition was assessed by determining the proportions who were underweight, monthly for infants in their first year and every two months for those in their second year. For the calendar year 1971, these percentages were 11.3 for infants under a year old and 15.5 for those one to two years old compared with 12.9 per cent and 18.7 per cent, respectively, for the year 1970. In the emergency camps in east Jordan, 16.2 per cent of infants were underweight, compared with 11.7 for the rest of the refugee population in that Field; for the one to two year old age group, the rates for the emergency camps and the rest of the refugee population were 17.6 per cent and 14.6 per cent, respectively. In the Syrian Arab Republic, on the other hand, there was no significant difference in the rates for the emergency camps and those for the rest of the refugee population.

85. To prevent undernutrition and to rehabilitate malnourished infants, full use of the Agency's milk and hot-meal distribution programmes was encouraged. For the more severely malnourished, 20 rehydration/nutrition centres with a total capacity of 230 cots were in operation. Admissions to these centres during 1971-1972 numbered 2,480, the average bed-occupancy being 85 per cent, and the average duration of stay per case being 24 days. The problem of malnutrition was the object of special studies in various Fields. In the Syrian Arab Republic, a retrospective study was done on 48 underweight infants registered in the Yarmouk health centre during the three-year period 1968-1970, while a prospective study was done on 60 infants admitted to the rehydration/nutrition centre of this health centre during the period. Both studies yielded valuable information on socio-economic and morbidity factors which enter into the causation of malnutrition and on the areas in which administration of the existing services should be strengthened. In the West Bank, the study of weight trends in infants from birth to two years provided useful information on the changing pattern of under-nutrition in this Field. In Lebanon, a study was pursued in the Rashidieh rehydration/nutrition centre on the utility of calcium caseinate as an adjunct in the present treatment régime for malnutrition cases, particularly those of a refractory nature. This study fully confirmed the value of this milk protein in initiating and hastening the recovery process.

86. Studies of the growth and development of infants and pre-school children in general were in progress in Gaza, east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. From early 1972, a uniform series of long-term anthropometric studies was implemented in all Fields. These comprise the systematic measurement in infants and pre-school children of such characteristics as weight, body length and head and chest circumference at prescribed intervals of age. The data will be of value in assessing child growth and development and nutritional status and will also contribute to the establishment of anthropometric norms for children in the refugee population.

87. Demographic data were obtained in Lebanon, the West Bank and the Syrian Arab Republic, the three Fields in which this was practicable. In representative samples of the total populations, the birth rates, infant mortality and stillbirth rates were found in 1971 to be as follows:

	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>
Birth rate	40.8	27.5	24.6
Infant mortality rate	26.3	60.3	34.6
Stillbirth rate	25.2	25.6	7.7

Some of these rates no doubt reflect incomplete reporting of vital events, particularly in the Syrian Arab Republic. Continuous efforts are being made by staff in all Fields to secure fully accurate data for these studies, and mortality data on numbers of death by age and cause were collected in all Fields for children from birth to six years. Diarrhoeal disease was found to be the cause of about one third of the 1,720 deaths reported in 1971 and respiratory infections were responsible for just under one third. Pre-maturity accounted for 10.5 per cent of the deaths. Deficiency of nutrition was responsible on its own for 5.8 per cent of the deaths and was an associated cause in another 6 per cent. Measles was the cause of 2.8 per cent of the deaths.

88. Regular health supervision for children two to three years old was available in all Fields and the average number registered at health centres increased to 12,252 in 1971. In the West Bank and Lebanon, health care has been extended to a limited proportion of pre-school children beyond three years of age. While data on the extent of nutritional problems in the pre-school children above two years are not available on a regular basis, data from east Jordan indicate that about 30 per cent of children two to three years old in that Field are underweight. In Lebanon Field, a study was carried out in the summer of 1971 on a representative sample of children two to five years old to determine the extent to which anaemia was present: 70 per cent of the group had haemoglobin levels below 12 grammes per 100 millilitres, the mean level of haemoglobin in the group being 11.1 grammes per 100 millilitres. This is border-line for anaemia and 35 per cent of the group were actually anaemic. The Health Department continued to explore means of extending health care to all children in the age range of two to six years.

89. The school health service was provided for children at elementary and preparatory levels in 517 UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the five Fields during the scholastic year 1971-1972. The comprehensive service comprises medical examination of new entrants and re-examination of other pupils as necessary, along with the required follow-up consultation, treatment, nutritional and other care as may be indicated. Reinforcing immunization is given against diphtheria, tetanus, typhoid and para-typhoid fever, smallpox and tuberculosis. School sanitation was maintained and a systematic programme of health education was provided through collaboration between the Health and Education Departments.

90. From the routine reporting of data on school entrants during 1971, prevalence rates (per cent) of the leading causes of morbidity were found to be as follows: dental caries 31.2; undernutrition 7.1; disease of tonsils and adenoids 5.3; gingivitis 4.9; anaemia 4.1; vitamin B-group deficiency 2.6; pediculosis 1.8; upper respiratory infection 1.7; tinea of the scalp 1.7; conjunctivitis 1.5; bronchitis 1.0. In the pilot programmes of 'blanket' therapy for ascariasis among school children (and pre-school children), reductions in the rate of infestation from the range of 30-88 per cent down to 0-10 per cent have been achieved. Consideration is now being given to an extension of the programme beyond the scope of the pilot projects. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the programme of iodide administration for prophylaxis and therapy of simple goitre in school children is proceeding well. In an evaluation of the result of therapy, it was found that approximately 75 per cent of 184 children treated for four months were cured or

improved. Meanwhile the UNRWA school health team in the Syrian Arab Republic collaborated with the Directorates of Education and School Health in carrying out a survey among children in government schools in the Damascus area. The prevalence of goitre was found to be high, as was the case among children in UNRWA/UNESCO schools. Studies were also carried out among school children in the Syrian Arab Republic to disclose the extent of refractive errors and dental caries.

### Health education

91. The health education programme continued as an integral part of all the Agency's health services. In each Field, teams of health education workers worked with health centre staff, school-teachers, social welfare staff and leaders in the community in developing effective programmes. Health committees were formed in all camps to promote educational activities among the general public, while school health committees participated in the programme in all UNRWA/UNESCO schools. While attention was given to different aspects of maternal and child care, nutrition, personal and household sanitation, emphasis was again placed on sanitation of the environment, food hygiene and on smallpox and cholera vaccination. In the Gaza Strip, the course of health education in motherhood and child care for the senior classes in UNRWA/UNESCO preparatory schools for girls was conducted successfully by Agency health and education staff, with 2,500 students participating.

92. The health education theme chosen for 1972 was "Sanitation of the environment". This was developed as a series of topics which formed the basis for the health calendar and monthly pamphlets produced by the Agency's Audio-Visual Division. Information papers in Arabic and English were issued monthly to all Fields to provide source material on each of the topics. Other visual aids produced by the Division included flannel-graphs and posters. On the occasion of World Health Day (1972), a poster was produced on the theme "Your heart is your health" and distributed widely in all fields, along with information papers and a special issue of the Health Department Bulletin. Health exhibitions are being increasingly used in all Fields as an aid in health education. The exhibitions are generally held in schools and receive the support of pupils, teachers and members of the community, both in their preparation and their management. The exhibitions have in the past covered a variety of subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the UNRWA Field Health Department collaborated with the Directorates of Education and School Health in conducting campaigns, including exhibitions, in government as well as UNRWA/UNESCO schools on the themes "Eye awareness" and "Nutrition awareness".

### Nursing services

93. During 1971, UNRWA maintained a staff of 115 qualified nurses, 286 practical (auxiliary) nurses, 57 qualified midwives and 57 dayahs (traditional midwives). The nursing staff continued to perform their many and varied duties at the Agency's health centres, maternity wards, rehydration/nutrition centres and hospitals, and maintained afternoon and night duty services at all health centres in Gaza and in the emergency camps in east Jordan. They also participated in various surveys and studies, health education, regular immunization programme and mass cholera inoculation campaign. Home visits to post-natal patients, infants, children below three years and tuberculosis patients were carried out in all the camps. The maternal services included pre- and post-natal care and attendance at childbirth in homes or in the nine Agency-operated maternity wards in Gaza, the



Syrian Arab Republic and the West Bank. The majority of deliveries took place in homes, attended mostly by dayahs, 189 of whom are registered at health centres.

94. The long-prevailing shortage of graduate nurses in the Gaza Strip was largely overcome by recruitment of nurses abroad and locally. The employment conditions for nursing staff were to a limited extent improved by granting professional allowances to graduate nurses for post-basic qualifications in public health nursing, midwifery and paediatric nursing. Senior grades were also established for midwives and practical nurses.

95. In-service education, refresher courses and on-the-job training were continued, particularly in respect of auxiliary nursing staff.

96. With the valuable assistance of various organizations and voluntary groups, it was possible to maintain the layette programme, which consists of (a) the token layette (a cotton blanket with a piece of soap) given to every eligible newborn infant, and (b) the complete layette given to those living in the emergency camps and to hardship cases living elsewhere. In addition, a woollen baby blanket was issued during the winter months to each beneficiary in the emergency camps.

#### Nutrition

97. As described in paragraph 47 above, the Department of Health keeps continuous and careful surveillance of the health and nutritional state of the refugees, especially those in the vulnerable groups, through regular periodic reports received from the maternal and child health centres, school health teams and supplementary feeding centres. Limited-scale studies were also undertaken in certain Fields for the assessment of the nutritional state of certain groups or for certain specific nutritional aspects (see paragraph 85 above), though no full-scale nutritional survey was carried out during the period of the report for reasons of cost and difficulties of execution. It can, however, be stated that from the evidence available the nutrition of the refugees, on the whole, has been maintained satisfactorily.

#### Environmental sanitation

98. The Agency's objective remains the provision of basic community sanitation services for the prevention of communicable diseases transmitted through environmental channels. The sanitation services in the 63 (including 10 emergency) refugee camps comprise provision of safe water supplies, latrines, drainage of storm water, collection and disposal of wastes, control of insect and rodent vectors of disease and, in selected localities, the provision of ancillary facilities, such as bath-houses and slaughter houses. Generally speaking, the environmental sanitation services were maintained during the period under review on the same scale as in the previous period.

99. In the Jordan emergency camps, with the replacement of tents by prefabricated shelters, the pavement of some roads and the provision of public latrines with septic tanks, sanitary conditions have much improved. In the Syrian Arab Republic, also the emergency camps at Dera'a, Sbeineh and Qabr-Essit have been provided with latrines with septic tanks and 490 out of 1,851 families have been provided with concrete block shelters. The remaining families still in tents will be similarly accommodated as further shelter construction proceeds.

100. Public water-supply systems are being extended to three camps in the West Bank, which will improve water supply considerably. Funds have been allocated for a sewerage scheme in Nairab camp (Syrian Arab Republic) in order to solve the long-standing problem of unsatisfactory sewage disposal. The refugee self-help programme of constructing family latrines progressed satisfactorily and now covers approximately 38 per cent of the refugee shelters. An additional vacuum tanker was provided in east Jordan and another in the West Bank to facilitate de-sludging of latrines. Many dilapidated wheelbarrows have been replaced either by new ones or by an improved type of handcart. To improve the quality of supervision, in-service training courses for sanitation supervisory staff, commenced in one Field in the previous period, have been conducted in the other four Fields.

101. Many improvements in sanitation facilities are needed in some camps, especially those located in urban areas. The financial limitations have precluded the Agency from undertaking such elaborate sanitation projects as sewerage and drainage systems, in the absence of special contributions for the purpose.

#### Medical education and public health training

102. In the field of health sciences, 325 refugee students are holders of UNRWA university scholarships (see paragraph 148 below). Of these, 260 are studying medicine, 14 dentistry, 40 pharmaceutical chemistry, 6 veterinary medicine, 1 public health, and 2 post-basic midwifery. In addition, 32 students are receiving training in basic nursing, 66 as assistant pharmacists, 29 as laboratory technicians, 5 as X-ray technicians and 6 as physiotherapists. One staff member, a dental surgeon on study leave abroad, completed a course of training in periodontology during the period of this report. Two medical officers were granted study leave, each for one year, to pursue post-graduate studies in public health. One staff nurse sponsored by Swiss Aid Caritas was granted a one-year post-basic midwifery training course and fellowships from UNICEF were granted to two senior nurse-midwives to attend the above-mentioned post-basic programme in midwifery.

103. An active programme of in-service training was continued for staff, including doctors, nurses, supplementary feeding and environmental sanitation personnel. During the period of review, 182 students have either completed successfully their courses of education or are expected to pass their final qualifying examination: 89 in medicine, 8 in dentistry, 19 in pharmaceutical chemistry, 2 in veterinary medicine, 14 in basic nursing, 14 in midwifery, 18 as assistant pharmacists, and 18 as laboratory technicians.

#### C. Education and training services

104. Total enrolment in 1971-1972 amounted to 245,078 in Agency schools at the elementary and preparatory levels of general education and 3,592 in Agency vocational and pre-service teacher training centres. In addition, there were 69,004 refugee students in government and private schools in the host countries, at the elementary, preparatory and upper secondary levels of general education. A further 86 vocational training students were sponsored in private institutes. The UNRWA university scholarship programme in 1971-1972 comprised 687 awards in various Middle Eastern universities. In addition, 1167 serving teachers followed courses organized by the UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education as in-service training.

105. A comparison of these figures with the corresponding statistics in paragraph 100 of last year's report 12/ will show the continuation of the steady growth pattern in general education which, as a result of population increase, has for years past been a significant feature of the UNRWA/UNESCO education system. Enrolment of refugee children in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools increased by 5.7 per cent and, in consequence, the total teaching force was again over 7,000; the number of Agency schools increased to 517. Expenditure on education services was again, at 46.2 per cent, nearly one half of the Agency's total budget - in round figures, \$23.5 million out of a total of \$50.8 million.

106. The critical financial situation described earlier in this report posed a particular threat to the Agency's education services, which, unlike the relief services that mainly use donations in kind, are largely dependent on cash contributions. The Executive Board of UNESCO therefore made a fresh appeal for funds for the UNRWA/UNESCO education programme and the Director-General asked the Assistant Director-General for Education, in the course of a mission, to discuss with Arab Governments in the region, the financial difficulties of the Agency and their implications for the programme.

107. Apart from the financial worries, the education services enjoyed a comparatively trouble-free year of operations. In general, the 1971-1972 school year was less disturbed than any year since the 1967 conflict. In Jordan, the return of refugees to the eastern bank of the Jordan valley continued and led to the reopening of nine schools to cater for their children. There was further slight improvement in the textbook situation, but schools in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank, east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic were still without their full complement of books because of differences of view or delays in the revision of texts.

108. During 1971-1972, special contributions from both government and non-government sources for capital expenditure have enabled the Agency, despite its operational deficits, to maintain a school-building programme. One science laboratory, 224 classrooms and 24 administration rooms were completed and handed over for use by refugee pupils early in the school year. In addition, 23 prefabricated classrooms were either constructed or in the course of construction. The school-building programme, approved in the period under review, is designed mainly to avoid triple shifting of classes (almost half are already on double shift) and additional double shifting and also to replace the more unsatisfactory rented premises. This programme provides for the construction of 188 classrooms, 9 science laboratories, 4 multi-purpose and 19 administration rooms.

109. In December 1971, the Agency was able to transfer the teacher trainees in Amman, accommodated in temporary premises since October 1967, to the new Amman Training Centre. The opening of this Centre also enabled the Agency to admit a larger number of new teacher trainees than hitherto in Amman in the hope that three-year courses for special teachers, as well as the usual two-year courses for general teachers, would be introduced, and to enrol, for the first time since 1967, 62 refugee girls in east Jordan for vocational training. The training centres at Sibliin (Lebanon) and in Gaza continued to operate on a non-residential

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12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

basis, but the centre at Wadi Seer (east Jordan) returned to operation on a residential basis. An improvement was noted in the employment of graduates from the Gaza and West Bank vocational training centres, but there was concern about the placement of teacher training graduates from the two centres in Ramallah (West Bank) where there will be a surplus of graduates after the needs of UNRWA/UNESCO and local schools in the West Bank and Gaza have been met.

110. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education had another successful year of in-service training of Agency teachers and senior educational staff. With the gradual scaling-down of the Institute's basic courses of initial professional and academic training for elementary and preparatory teachers, most of whom are now regarded as qualified, there has been a shift in emphasis to the provision of in-service courses for key education personnel, such as head teachers, supervisors and teacher-training instructors, and ad hoc courses to meet special needs in educational techniques and developments.

#### General education

111. In 1971-1972, the UNRWA/UNESCO school system further expanded to accommodate an enrolment of 245,078 registered refugee students and a teaching force of 7,019 teachers and head teachers in a total of 517 elementary and preparatory schools. In addition, 47,014 children were enrolled in government and private schools in these two cycles, which cover the first nine years of general education. In the upper secondary cycle in government and private schools, there were 21,990 students. The Agency's teaching staff has been reinforced by 64 elementary and subject supervisors distributed among the five Field Offices, each of which has also its own educational administrative staff headed by a Field Education Officer. Co-ordination and technical control over the Field education systems are achieved through the UNRWA/UNESCO Department of Education at UNRWA's headquarters, to which is attached a team of UNESCO specialists on loan to the Agency.

112. The problem of textbooks in UNRWA/UNESCO schools was again examined by the Executive Board of UNESCO during its eighty-eighth session, held from 6 to 29 October 1971. The resolution adopted by the Board is reproduced in annex III below. Although the resolution expresses satisfaction at the measure of success already achieved, it again calls upon the Government of Israel to authorize admission into the occupied territories of all textbooks as soon as they have been approved by the Director-General of UNESCO, and also calls on all concerned Governments to pursue their efforts towards securing the implementation of the pertinent Executive Board decisions.

113. Out of 33 prescribed books in the Syrian Arab Republic, some of them new, which had not been authorized by the Director-General of UNESCO for use in UNRWA/UNESCO schools, 11 have now been approved by him and are already in use. Approval of the remainder awaits, in the first instance, the results of examination by the Sub-Committee of whose appointment the Minister of Education informed the Director-General last year and, thereafter, further consultation between the Government and the Director-General.

114. In Jordan, of the 19 textbooks which the Ministry of Education had undertaken to revise after consultations between the Director-General of UNESCO and the Government, new editions of 16 have been published and copies forwarded to the

Director-General for examination. New editions of the remaining three books have not yet been published. With regard to the Gaza Strip, new editions have not yet been received of the 18 textbooks which Egypt agreed to revise.

115. At the end of June 1972, the position as regards permission from the Israeli authorities for the importation into the occupied territories of textbooks approved by the Director-General of UNESCO was as follows: in the West Bank of Jordan, of 83 titles approved for the 1971-1972 school year, 75 had been imported and permission was still awaited for eight; in the Gaza Strip, of 55 titles approved for the 1971-1972 school year, 51 had been allowed entry and permission was still refused for four.

116. For the third year in succession, UNESCO, in co-operation with UNRWA and after consultation with the Israeli and the Egyptian authorities, organized the holding of the Egyptian secondary school leaving certificate (tawjihi) examination in the Gaza Strip. From 17 to 25 July 1971, a total of 8,548 candidates sat for the examination, supervised by over 1,000 local teachers from the schools of the Agency and of the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by 34 international specialists, mostly from the UNRWA/UNESCO Education Department, appointed by the Director-General of UNESCO. Logistical support and other essential facilities were provided by the Gaza Directorate of Education and Culture and by the UNRWA Field Office in Gaza. It was subsequently announced by the Egyptian Ministry of Higher Education that 3,418 Gaza students had obtained pass certificates. On 26 June 1972, the examination began for the fourth time with 6,999 candidates. In August/September 1971, 961 of those who were successful in the 1970 examination crossed the Suez Canal in convoys arranged by the International Committee of the Red Cross to enter universities in Egypt.

#### Lebanon

117. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon began the new school year on 6 September 1971. Of the 72 elementary and preparatory schools, 34 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 367 class sections. The total enrolment in all schools was 34,340, with 1,069 teachers. The new curriculum authorized in 1971 by the Lebanese Government for the preparatory cycle was introduced in first preparatory classes in UNRWA/UNESCO schools in Lebanon.

118. The operation of UNRWA/UNESCO schools in south Lebanon was interrupted from 25 to 27 February 1972 because of the incursion of Israeli troops and fighting in the Arkoub area. On 27 February, the Agency school at Nabatieh refugee camp was damaged in an Israeli air raid; as the attack occurred on Sunday, the school was closed and no children were injured.

119. Other interruptions took place between 16 and 21 March 1972, when there were strikes and demonstrations in Lebanon against King Hussein's plan for a United Arab Kingdom including the West Bank of Jordan.

#### Syrian Arab Republic

120. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the Syrian Arab Republic resumed work on 11 September 1971. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency was 90, with a pupil enrolment of 33,339 and with 994 teachers. The number of schools on a double-shift system was 47, involving 457 class sections.

### East Jordan

121. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan began the new school year on 28 August 1971. The number of elementary and preparatory schools operated by the Agency was 156, including the nine new schools in the north Jordan valley, which were reactivated as the security situation in that area improved. The enrolment of pupils was 86,679 and the number of teachers 2,373. The number of schools on double-shift was 126, involving 1,465 class sections.

### West Bank

122. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools in the West Bank began the new school year on 1 September 1971. The enrolment in all schools was 29,935 and the number of teachers 957. Of the 87 elementary and preparatory schools operated, 26 schools worked on a double-shift system involving 183 class sections.

### Gaza

123. In Gaza, with the exception of sporadic but relatively minor incidents in the first term, the school year went smoothly, the last part of the year being noticeably free from incidents.

124. The UNRWA/UNESCO schools began the new school year on 15 September 1971 to coincide with the opening of government schools. Of the 112 elementary and preparatory schools operated, 39 schools worked on a complete or partial double-shift system involving 376 class sections.

### Youth activities programme

125. The youth activities programme - carried out in co-operation with the World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations - operates in 30 camps with around 3,000 young men participating. The Youth Centres are the only places in camps where young male refugees can enjoy sports, recreation and social activities and the programme gradually involves them in increased responsibilities and helps them to discover satisfaction from serving others. The spirit of self-help prevails and 60 projects have been carried out by young men for the maintenance and improvement of their Centres, including the establishment or reconstruction of 27 sports and play yards in 10 refugee camps in east Jordan.

126. Increasingly, the young men from the Youth Centres initiate and assist projects for the benefit of other age groups and the camp population at large. In most of the camps there are youth teams to help in emergencies and it is not unusual for young men to volunteer to assist in UNRWA health and vaccination campaigns; other examples of the same community spirit are: assistance in enlarging an UNRWA school in a camp, levelling ground for new camp paths, planting trees in or around the camp. Refugee scouts from a camp visited the Institute for the Blind and hospitals in Amman (Jordan), entertaining and distributing gifts to patients.

127. During 1972, approximately 500 refugee boys benefited from special programmes, including two summer camps in the West Bank and Gaza where young volunteers helped as counsellors and programme leaders.

128. The YMCA's distinctive contribution in 1972 included funds for employing youth activities field supervisors, training voluntary leaders, supplementary equipment and assistance to self-help projects carried out by youth in camps. It also included a special project for refugee orphan boys from Lebanon and Jordan.

#### Pre-school children's activities

129. This programme tries to meet the special needs of children in the age group three to six years. Supervised educational play-periods provide some basic training and health is carefully supervised. Children are given a hot meal and milk to ensure adequate nourishment. Because of budgetary limitations, these programmes have to be funded from special donations, but the co-operation of a number of voluntary agencies made it possible for them to be run in 31 centres and serve 3,850 children. In 1970, the American Friends Service Committee took over and expanded this activity in Gaza under an agreement with the Agency. During 1971-1972, the Committee increased the number of centres from 13 to 15 and, more important, considerably improved the quality of the programme. Through in-service training of existing staff and recruitment from the infant leadership course at UNRWA's Ramallah Women's Training Centre, new methods were introduced and stress laid on art work and creative activities.

130. At the end of 1971, the World Organization for Early Childhood Education sponsored a two-month seminar in Lebanon, which was of great benefit to the refugee centre supervisors who attended.

#### Women's activities

131. The aim of this programme is to develop skills and aptitudes among refugee women which will help to raise their standard of living. At 17 centres, including three run on a voluntary basis, around 450 young women took part in a variety of cultural, social and recreational afternoon activities. Among these were literacy classes, run on a voluntary basis by the better educated members. Other activities included the teaching of embroidery, knitting, first aid, health education and domestic skills. These programmes are dependent on special donations.

#### Teacher training

##### Pre-service

132. The Agency's pre-service teacher education programme provides a two-year course of training for both men and women students of post-secondary school level. In the school year 1971-1972, the Agency operated four centres: one was in Amman in east Jordan, two on the West Bank and one in Lebanon. The number of refugees enrolled for training in these centres is 1031, compared with 1074 in 1970-1971 and 1153 in 1969-1970. It should be noted that there was no intake of new trainees into the Sibliin (Lebanon) centre in September 1970 13/, with the result that the centre has operated at less than full capacity for two school years - a situation which will end this year.

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13/ Ibid., para. 146.

133. In December 1971, the two temporary centres in east Jordan were replaced by the newly constructed Amman Training Centre. This centre is planned on a residential basis with an enrolment of 700 students when at full capacity: 300 men and 250 women follow courses in teacher education and 150 women follow vocational courses. The centre is not fully co-educational, but men and women share certain facilities and there is one principal. After the initial difficulties inevitably associated with settling-in, the centre has operated smoothly and its modern and comprehensive facilities should enhance the level of training. Because the new first-year trainees could not start work until the centre opened in December, two and a half months after the normal beginning, their school year will be extended into August instead of ending in mid-June.

134. So far the four Agency pre-service teacher education centres have concentrated on training teachers for the six grades of the primary (elementary) education cycle. Some aspects of the curricula assume, however, that graduates may also be called upon to teach classes in the preparatory cycle. Fifty-seven graduates of the West Bank centres who had not been able to find employment undertook an additional year of study to prepare them to teach the preparatory cycle.

135. The consultations which the Agency began towards the end of the 1970-1971 school year with the Jordanian Ministry of Education, on the establishment of a three-year training course, have continued with the submission to the Ministry of the proposed curriculum, subject syllabuses and documentation about staff qualifications and physical facilities at the Agency's teacher-training centres in Jordan. The three-year course will be organized at the post-secondary level to prepare subject teachers for the preparatory classes.

136. Before 1967, many of the teacher-training graduates used to find employment outside UNRWA as elementary teachers, but the development of teacher-training centres in most of the countries in the region has reduced these opportunities. UNRWA/UNESCO schools in east Jordan and Lebanon absorb most, if not all, of the graduates from Amman and Sibliin (Lebanon), but Agency schools in Gaza and the West Bank can absorb little more than half of the graduates from the two Ramallah (West Bank) centres, and only a few can find places in government and private schools in the occupied territories. These two centres were maintained at their former strength after June 1967: the duration of the separation of the West Bank from east Jordan could not be known and to deny empty places to qualified candidates would have been unjustified. There will be again a surplus from the 1971-1972 graduates and efforts will be made to place them outside the occupied territories despite the problem involved in doing so. The employment prospects for graduates of the three-year course referred to above will be much better, as there is still a demand for preparatory school teachers in the region.

#### In-service

137. The Institute now provides four major types of in-service training for staff in the Agency's teaching services: (a) basic courses for elementary teachers; (b) specialized courses for preparatory teachers; (c) courses for key education personnel; (d) ad hoc courses for the further training of qualified teachers to meet special needs.

138. The Institute's basic programme for the in-service training of elementary teachers continued in the school year 1971-1972, but with decreased enrolment figures. When the Institute started operation in October 1964, it was estimated



that only about 10 per cent of the elementary teachers in UNRWA/UNESCO schools were professionally qualified. By the end of the school year 1970-1971, the Institute had completed 10 editions of its basic course for the in-service training of elementary teachers. Out of a total initial intake of 3,444 elementary teachers enrolled between 1964-1965 and 1969-1970, 2,607 (about 76 per cent) have successfully completed all the requirements of their training programme and have been recognized by the Agency as professionally certificated elementary teachers. In addition, 290 elementary school teachers are still undergoing training with the Institute, having begun their training either in 1970 or 1971. Of these, 153 will complete their training in 1972, 121 in 1973, and 16 in 1974. The total number of elementary school teachers who have so far been involved in this programme of on-the-job training is 3,734. This represents about 82 per cent of the elementary school teachers employed in the school year 1971-1972. This first phase of the Institute's task, the upgrading of elementary teachers, has been running down in the past three school years and will continue to do so.

139. The programme of in-service training for preparatory-level teachers, which started in October 1967, continued in the school year 1971-1972. By the end of the school year 1970-1971, 655 preparatory school teachers, out of an initial intake of 1,182 (about 55 per cent), had successfully completed all the requirements of their training courses and had been certificated as qualified Agency subject teachers for the preparatory level. In addition, 469 teachers are still undergoing training with the Institute in preparatory courses in different specializations: mathematics, science, Arabic, social studies, English, home economics and physical education. Of these, 178 will complete their training in 1972 and 291 in 1973. The number of preparatory school teachers so far involved in the programme of on-the-job professional and academic training is 1,651, which represents about 82 per cent of the total employed in the school year 1971-1972. The in-service training of preparatory teachers represents the second phase of the Institute's operation, and is expected to continue at the same level in the school year 1972-1973.

140. The training of key education personnel marks the third phase of the Institute's operation, and the following table shows its development since its inception in 1969-1970:

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>
Courses for head teachers	52 (Syrian Arab Republic and east Jordan)	131 (all Fields)	169 (all Fields)
Courses for supervisors	-	10 (Lebanon)	46 (east Jordan, West Bank, Syrian Arab Republic)
Courses for teacher-training instructors	-	-	19 (east Jordan)

141. Along with the third phase of its operation, the Institute organized ad hoc courses for trained teachers to meet special needs, some of them arising from

developments in curricula or methods which require more from teachers than the initial basic training offered to them. The ad hoc courses so far organized are set out below:

	<u>1969/70</u>	<u>1970/71</u>	<u>1971/72</u>
Global method course in teaching Arabic - for first grade elementary teachers	75	49	25
Art education	--	21	75
Multigrade teaching	-	-	32
Physical education (for class teachers at the elementary level)	-	-	17
Source method in the teaching of social studies	-	-	20
Testing and evaluation	-	-	19
Reorientation course for trained first grade elementary teachers	-	-	59

142. In view of the increased variety and complexity of the in-service training programme, the Institute's training capacity slightly decreased in the school year 1971-1972 after having been maintained for several years at the level of 1,500 trainees per year.

143. The Institute has had an impact beyond the UNRWA/UNESCO schools and their teachers. In co-operation with UNICEF, it has made its services and the results of its experience available to a number of Governments in the region at their request. The Institute provided further training for some of the tutoring staff of the Jordan Certification and In-service Teacher Training Institute; <sup>14/</sup> since then, groups of educators from Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq and the Sudan have visited the Institute for the same purpose. The Institute expects to assist in the training of staff from these countries, if they initiate projects based on the techniques and procedures used by the Institute.

144. Democratic Yemen and Yemen were visited by the Institute's Extension Services Officer in the latter part of 1971, as these countries are also interested in using the Institute's pattern of in-service training and have proposed sending some of their educators for training at the Institute. A similar interest is being shown by some of the countries in the Gulf area. At the request of UNICEF, two staff members of the Institute each spent two months in Muscat to advise on educational planning in Oman.

145. For these extension services, UNICEF assists the Institute by financing the post of Extension Services Officer. Bearing in mind the increasing interest in the Institute's activities by countries in the region, and in response to a request from the Governments of Jordan, Lebanon and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Governing Council of UNDP approved, in June 1972, a two-year project of financial assistance to the Institute, through UNESCO, amounting to \$480,000, with effect from 1 July 1972. Thus UNDP responded also to the request by the Economic and Social Council <sup>15/</sup> that UNDP (and other United Nations organizations) should "consider appropriate ways and means of rendering all possible assistance to the Palestine refugees".

<sup>14/</sup> Ibid., para. 141.

<sup>15/</sup> Economic and Social Council resolution 1565 (L), adopted on 3 May 1971.

### University scholarships

146. A total of 687 scholarships was awarded by UNRWA for university-level study during the academic year 1971-1972. Of these, 604 were continuing scholarships and 83 were new awards. Seventy-five of the latter were granted to school leavers and eight to students already enrolled in universities. The UNRWA scholarships, which are funded from various sources, are awarded for only one year at a time, but are renewable from year to year for the duration of the course of study, provided the student satisfactorily passes the end-of-year examination held by his faculty.

147. In 1968, the Federal Republic of Germany generously agreed to assist Palestine refugee students whose university studies had been affected by the hostilities of 1967 by funding a five-year programme which will cost \$850,000. Under this programme, \$130,000 for 252 scholarships was allocated for the school year 1971-1972.

148. The distribution of university scholarship holders is shown in the following table:

University scholarship holders by course of study and country of study during the academic year 1971-1972

Course of study	Egypt	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Jordan East Bank	Jordan West Bank	Iraq	Turkey	Saudi Arabia	Total
Medicine	168	11	72	-	-	9	-	-	260
Pharmacy	16	2	17	-	-	5	-	-	40
Dentistry	3	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	14
Veterinary medicine	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6
Public health	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Engineering	73	23	34	-	-	32	1	4	167
Agriculture	8	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	10
Teacher training	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Commerce and economics	4	5	1	30	-	-	-	-	40
Arts	18	12	18	16	1	1	-	-	66
Science	11	18	-	36	3	10	-	-	78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>687</b>

149. As stated in the Director-General's report to the UNESCO Executive Board at its eighty-eighth session in October 1971:

"In order to try to enable the large number of secondary school leavers in the Gaza Strip to pursue their studies, the Director-General addressed on 22 July 1971 an appeal to 11 Arab States which have substantial higher education facilities to admit into their institutions of higher learning, on partial or full scholarship basis, students from the Gaza Strip along the lines followed by the United Arab Republic". 16/

Subsequently, after visits by a delegation from the occupied territories to Arab capitals, additional places were offered to students, and accepted, in universities in the Syrian Arab Republic (175), Lebanon (47) and the Sudan (20). Resolution 4.1.1 17/ of the eighty-eighth session of the UNESCO Executive Board also noted "with satisfaction the large numbers of grants made by the Governments of the Arab States to enable refugees to continue their studies in the universities of those countries".

#### Vocational and technical education

150. The number of UNRWA/UNESCO training centres offering courses in vocational and technical education increased during the period under review from six to seven. The new centre, the Amman Training Centres previously referred to (paragraph 133 above), was built with funds provided by Near East Emergency Donations Inc. (NEED). It was opened in December 1971 and comprises three sections, namely, a teacher-training section for men (which is separate and self-contained), a teacher-training section for girls and a vocational training section for girls. The capacity of the vocational training section during the first year of operation is 76 and will rise in 1972-1973 to 152.

151. A further increase in the capacity of the vocational and technical education programme in the school year 1971-1972 resulted from the progressive development of Wadi Seer Training Centre by means of a special contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany. When this expansion is complete, the capacity of the training centre will be about 790, an increase of approximately 400 places over the original capacity of the centre.

152. Work has begun on an extension to the Kalandia Vocational Training Centre to increase the capacity of the Centre from 376 to 448 training places, the capital cost and the recurrent cost for five years being met from a special contribution for vocational training from the Government of the United States of America. Unfortunately building costs have risen sharply, the project has not progressed smoothly and the building programme is very much behind schedule.

153. The total enrolment figures for the school year 1971-1972 are less than full capacity because of the loss of the year's intake at Sibliin Training Centre.

154. The UNRWA/UNESCO training centres are all designed and equipped to operate on a residential basis but, because of student indiscipline at Sibliin in 1969-1970 and security problems elsewhere, it was decided in 1970 to operate Sibliin Training Centre, Wadi Seer Training Centre and Gaza Vocational Training Centre as day schools, the trainees being provided with the means of travel between the centres and their homes. Subsequently the situation improved and Wadi Seer Training Centre reverted to a residential centre in September 1971. The Agency has decided to continue the day school arrangement at the Sibliin Training Centre for the time

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16/ See UNESCO, Director-General's report on co-operation with UNRWA (item 4.1.1) to the eighty-eighth session of the Executive Board of UNESCO (88 EX/3), para. 26. (The United Arab Republic is now known as Egypt.)

17/ See annex III below.

being and to operate the Gaza Vocational Training Centre as a day school indefinitely. The Gaza Vocational Training Centre, unlike other UNRWA/UNESCO centres, both serves a comparatively small area and is also more economical to operate as a day school. All training centres have functioned satisfactorily since these measures were taken and there has been no incident of any significance.

155. The Agency's hopes of re-activating the scheme under which selected graduates from UNRWA/UNESCO training centres were able to gain work experience in industry in Europe for a period of one or two years have not yet been fulfilled. This scheme has not been in operation since 1969 when, thanks to the co-operation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the last group numbering 115 was accepted for training in industry in the Federal Republic.

156. There is a continuing demand in the Middle East for graduates of the training centres and previous cause for concern in this connexion is gradually diminishing.

157. Details of the training courses operated in 1971-1972, centre by centre, are given in table 16 of annex I.

#### Adult training courses

158. For many young adult refugees whose educational standards are insufficient for entry into vocational training centres, the Agency provides courses in handicrafts. This year 1,664 girls completed six months' training in 33 UNRWA sewing centres. Courses include instruction in cooking, home management, health education and literacy. In three carpentry centres on the West Bank, 44 young men attended one-year courses.

#### Training of the handicapped

159. Through education and training, this programme aims at enabling the blind, the deaf and the crippled to become self-reliant and useful members of the community.

160. During the year, 221 disabled boys and girls were placed in institutions in the Middle East, 65 of them free of charge. At the Centre for the Blind in Gaza, financed by the Pontifical Mission for Palestine and administered by UNRWA, 43 blind boys and girls were enrolled in elementary classes. In addition, 22 students received vocational training at the Centre. This year machine knitting was added to rug-making and cane-work and this section expanded into a production unit for girls. The Centre also operates a home service unit, providing work for some 31 blind adult refugees living in camps.

#### D. Common services and general administration

161. The numbers of posts on the Agency's manning-table at 30 June 1972, as compared with 30 June 1971, are given in table 22 of annex I below.

162. On the local manning-table there is a net increase of 312 posts, as a result of the normal in-take of additional teachers in the Agency's schools, the additional staff required this year for the new Amman Training Centre and the expansion of the Wadi Seer Training Centre. Review of staffing in common services made possible an offsetting reduction of some 85 posts; in virtually all cases staff made redundant who wished to remain in the Agency's service were redeployed in other posts vacated by retirement or death.

163. Table 22 shows a net reduction of six posts on the international manning-table.

164. On 1 July 1971, in response to a request by Agency staff, participation in the Agency's Provident Fund became mandatory for all newly-appointed manual workers and optional for manual workers already in Agency service. Virtually all of the latter opted to participate. Also with effect from 1 July 1971 the dependency allowance for a spouse was increased for locally-recruited staff serving in the Syrian Arab Republic. On 1 November 1971, after a similar decision by the Government for its employees, the Agency approved - with retroactive effect from 1 May 1971 - an increase in the cost-of-living allowance from 4 per cent to 9 per cent of salary for locally recruited staff in Lebanon. A subsequent adjustment on 1 March 1972 modified the flat rate so as to provide a minimum allowance of LL25 per month and a maximum allowance of LL100 per month.

165. The pilot scheme of commercial health insurance for locally recruited staff at headquarters, which was mentioned in last year's report as under consideration, could not be introduced because many staff members felt equal contributions by the Agency and the staff member would result in higher premia than they could afford. The Agency subsequently agreed to a more flexible arrangement which affords some relief to staff members with large families but which still limits the Agency's maximum total contribution to 2.5 per cent of the annual salary costs of the participants. The way to introduction of the scheme now appears clear.

166. Under the Agency's rules, which follow those of the United Nations, members of the staff are entitled to be excused duty on their national day. In the West Bank, as most of the Agency's teaching staff are Jordanian citizens, the result is the closure of the Agency's schools on the Jordanian national day (25 May). The Israeli military authorities objected to this practice, but were informed by the Commissioner-General that the observance of their national day was a right that Agency employees enjoyed in common with all United Nations employees in accordance with United Nations rules. On 21 May, however, the Agency Field Director was formally informed in writing by the Israeli military authorities, in the exercise of their responsibility for security, that the closing of Agency schools and other institutions on 25 May while other schools and institutions functioned in the normal manner would be "altogether anomalous" and "in particular, would generate tensions and involve risks to security in the area which it is the obligation of all concerned to avert". The military authorities considered it essential in view of these considerations that "the Agency will see to it that its institutions remain open on 25 May". Since, under the agreement made by the Agency with the Government of Israel in June 1967, the carrying on of the Agency's operations in the occupied territories is subject to "arrangements which may be necessitated by considerations of military security", the Commissioner-General considered he had no option but to give instructions that the Agency's schools and other institutions should remain open. The staff were given equivalent time off on other days.

## E. Legal matters

### The Agency's staff - detention

167. In 1971-1972, there were 47 cases of arrest and detention of members of the Agency's staff in east Jordan (for various periods, in one case exceeding six months) without any criminal offence being charged. One of these staff members was still under detention on 30 June 1972. As before 18/, the Agency received no specific information from the authorities as to the reasons for the arrests and detentions. In addition, one staff member, charged with offences relating to State security, was brought to trial before a military court. The Agency has made protests as appropriate in individual cases, and in addition sent a note verbale on the general question to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 May 1972, protesting at the situation as it has developed and again drawing attention to its privileges and immunities and those of its staff, flowing from the Charter of the United Nations and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. The Agency also asked that, if a member of its staff were detained, it should be informed of the specific allegations against him. The Agency has since been informed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it will be notified without delay of the results of investigations made when a staff member is arrested.

168. In Gaza, there were 18 cases of arrest and detention of members of the Agency's staff (for various periods, not exceeding six months) without any criminal offence being charged. Of these, five persons were still under detention on 30 June 1972. The corresponding number of arrests and detentions in the West Bank is two, both persons having been detained for less than six months before release. In addition, three staff members in Gaza and one staff member in the West Bank were brought to trial and convicted by military courts. The two staff members who were rusticated to the Sinai desert by the Israeli authorities last year 19/ were permitted to return to Gaza in November 1971.

### The Agency's staff - movement and functioning

169. The difficulties concerning the travel of the Agency's headquarters international staff to the Syrian Arab Republic, mentioned in paragraph 167 of last year's report, persisted during the period under report. The matter has been taken up with the Syrian authorities on various occasions and the most recent discussions appear to offer some prospect of satisfactory solution.

170. The difficulties concerning the travel of Syrian and Palestinian staff members of United Nations laissez-passer to and from the Syrian Arab Republic, mentioned in paragraph 168 of last year's report, have eased as regards Palestinian staff.

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18/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), para. 165.

19/ Ibid., para. 164, last sentence.

## The Agency's premises and refugee shelters

171. The occupation of Agency installations in the refugee camps in the Lebanon, referred to in paragraph 170 of last year's report, continued. A further note verbale was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 16 May 1972, dealing with this matter as well as with instances in which the Agency's Field Office premises in Beirut were temporarily occupied in 1971 by unauthorized persons (including some students and teachers from the Agency's schools). On 21 April 1972, a small Agency store in a refugee camp was newly occupied and the surrounding area fenced off by members of one or more Palestinian organizations. The matter was taken up with the Lebanese authorities orally and a note verbale subsequently sent on 5 May 1972. The Agency is glad to report that this installation was promptly restored to it. The present position in regard to the other occupied installations is reported in paragraph 10 above.

172. On 1 December 1971, units of the Jordanian Army occupied the top floor of the Agency's schools in the Ashrafieh compound near the Amman New Camp. A note verbale protesting against this action was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 January 1972, and the army withdrew on 1 April 1972. The store at the Agency's Boys Preparatory School at Irbed Camp, occupied by army units on 5 April 1971, and three rooms at the Agency's Boys Preparatory School at Amman New Camp, occupied on 27 April 1971, were evacuated on 7 August 1971 and 12 February 1972, respectively.

173. A special report was made to the General Assembly by the Commissioner-General on the large-scale demolition of shelters carried out by the Israeli authorities in Gaza in July and August 1971 20/. In the note verbale dated 8 August 1971, the Agency protested at the action taken by the Israeli authorities, which appeared to be contrary to General Assembly resolution 2675 (XXV) and to the provisions of articles 49 and 53 of the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relating to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War 21/. Shelters occupied by 2,554 families, amounting to some 15,855 persons, were demolished. The Agency has claimed compensation for the demolitions from the Government of Israel (see paragraph 187 below). A further report to the General Assembly on this matter was made by the Secretary-General on 15 September 1972 under resolution 2792 C (XXVI) of 6 December 1971 (A/8814).

174. The demolition of shelters by way of deterrent or punitive action, referred to in paragraph 171 of last year's report, continued to take place in Gaza, in the first half of the period under report. By a note verbale of 6 August 1971, the Agency again requested the Israeli authorities to desist from such demolitions, and also asked them to pay compensation in respect of all the Agency's outstanding claims in this regard. It was pointed out that the Agency's position was based

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20/ See the Commissioner-General's special report on the effect on Palestine refugees of recent operations carried out by the Israeli military authorities in the Gaza Strip, transmitted to the General Assembly under the symbol A/8383 and Add.1.

21/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75 (1950), No. 973.



not on any provision of the local law, but on international law 22/. The Israeli authorities replied on 8 September 1971 to the effect that it was for them to determine what actions were warranted by security requirements and military operations. The Agency does not accept this unqualified view and, in a note verbale of 17 September 1971, fully reserved its position and rights in the matter. No such demolitions took place between 11 January and 30 June 1972.

175. On 16 September 1971, the Israeli military authorities intruded into the Agency's Field Office premises in Gaza in pursuit of some armed persons suspected of taking refuge in the area. About a dozen soldiers entered the Field Office premises at noon and sought to identify the Agency's staff and to search the main administration building. The intervention of the Israeli Military Governor was invoked. He promptly arranged for the withdrawal of the military personnel and also conveyed an oral apology to the Field Office Director for the intrusion. In the afternoon, however, the Israeli military authorities re-entered the Field Office premises, stating that they had instructions from their superior authorities in Tel Aviv to search the premises thoroughly. This was done and the Israeli authorities later withdrew without finding anyone. A strong protest was lodged with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 5 October 1971. The Ministry replied on 22 November 1971 stating that the search had been necessitated by considerations of security and expressing regret for the incident.

176. The Israeli military and police authorities have also intruded on other occasions into Agency installations, such as schools - especially in Gaza - in the year under report, in connexion with the execution of security measures (see paragraph 173 of last year's report). All these cases have been promptly taken up with the local Israeli authorities and claims for compensation made, as appropriate. It is the practice of the Israeli authorities to meet these claims.

177. The Israeli Army conducted military exercises twice in Nuweimeh camp (at present empty) and once in Ein Sultan camp (largely empty) in the West Bank. Although no damage was caused to Agency property on these occasions, the matter was taken up with the Military Governor, who was asked to ensure that the Israeli military authorities refrain from conducting military exercises in the camps 23/.

#### The Agency's transport operations

178. After discussions with the Syrian authorities concerning reimbursement of the transport and portage charges incurred by the Agency in Syria (paragraph 174 of last year's report) an arrangement has been concluded for reimbursement to begin again. Partial repayment has already been made, and the balance of the charges, which accrue on a monthly basis, amounted to £S 341,948 as at 30 June 1972 (transport charges £S 216,074 and portage charges £S 125 874).

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22/ This was in reply to the contentions of the Israeli authorities, in their note of 20 May 1971 (see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No.13 (A/8413), para. 171).

23/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), para. 183; and ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No.13 (A/8013), para. 183, last sentence.

179. The closure by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic of their frontier with Jordan in July 1971, rendered it impossible for the Agency to transport its supplies through the Syrian Arab Republic to Jordan, whether by road or rail. Notes verbales were sent on 7 August and 4 September 1971 to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating the Agency's position and asking for the withdrawal of those restrictions on the Agency's freedom of transport. The Syrian authorities agreed in September 1971 to the transport of supplies by road or rail from Beirut as far as Damascus and then onward to Amman by rail only. An exception was made for a very limited number of perishable items, in respect of which transport by road all the way to Amman was permitted. The Syrian authorities required that, in the case of supplies transported from Beirut to Damascus by trucks (for onward transport by rail to Amman), a 62.5 per cent quota should be reserved for Syrian trucks. The effect of all these developments has been to increase the Agency's transport costs. In addition, the Agency faces administrative difficulties when large consignments are involved. The matter is being pursued with the Syrian authorities.

### Claims against Governments

#### General

180. The period under report has seen the beginning of a renewed effort to pursue monetary claims against Governments. These claims, as recorded in the Agency's books, amounted, as at 30 June 1972, to upwards of \$US 3,740,000. Some of them have been outstanding for many years. <sup>24/</sup> The precariousness of the Agency's financial position makes it all the more necessary to seek the prompt settlement of these claims.

#### Lebanon

181. As a first step, the Agency is glad to report substantial progress towards the settlement of its claim against the Government of Lebanon for reimbursement of taxes and the like, amounting to £L 608,808 (\$199,689) when finally consolidated. The claim has been examined by a Government committee of experts who have recommended a basis for settlement. It is hoped the matter can now be expeditiously resolved. Apart from the claim in respect of excess rail charges mentioned in paragraph 184 below, only two minor claims, totalling £L 30,224 (\$9,913.47), for compensation in respect of damage and losses suffered during disturbances in 1969 and 1970, remain pending.

#### Syrian Arab Republic

182. There has been no progress in respect of the two claims reported in paragraph 178 of last year's report in the amounts of £S 272,577 (\$63,374.15)

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<sup>24/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), paras. 177 to 184.

and £S 2,767 (\$643.33), respectively; in fact, because the Agency is still not exempted from payment of school and defence taxes and still pays portorage "fees" on customs inspection, the total in respect of the first of these claims has increased to £S 303,956 (\$70,670). After evacuation in 1970 of the Agency's Teacher Training Centre in Homs by Syrian displaced persons who occupied the Centre in 1967, the Agency submitted a claim for £S 128,493 (\$29,875) in respect of losses and damage attributable to this occupation. The Government has asked the Agency for further details of a technical nature.

#### Jordan

183. On 21 June 1972, the Agency sent a note verbale to the Government of Jordan drawing attention to outstanding claims in respect of battle damage during the 1967 hostilities, the frustration of certain contracts in 1967 as a result of a Government order to cease work, and losses during the disturbances of 1968, 1970 and 1971. 25/ These claims amount to about \$US 675,000. The Agency has invited the Government to agree to early discussions with a view to a settlement.

#### The excess rail charges claim against Lebanon

##### Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan (jointly)

184. No progress can be reported on this claim amounting to about \$1.5 million. 26/

#### Egypt (including claim against the Bank of Alexandria)

185. No settlement has been reached on the Agency's claims, amounting to \$80,637.67 and £E 40,401.854 (\$92,924.26), respectively. 27/ A further claim, amounting to \$1,426.84 on 30 June 1972, has arisen in respect of excise duty paid on supplies of benzine.

#### Israel

186. On 16 June 1972, the Agency sent a note verbale to the Government of Israel, drawing attention to the Agency's outstanding claims arising out of the hostilities of June 1967, 28/ and suggesting early discussions with the Government with a view to the settlement of these claims. They amounted as at 30 June 1972 to \$780,548.44 including sums paid by the Agency to staff members for certain losses in respect of their personal belongings during the June 1967 hostilities.

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25/ Ibid., paras. 169, 179 and 180; and ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), paras. 177, 178 and 179.

26/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), para. 181.

27/ Ibid., Twenty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8013), paras. 181 and 186.

28/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 13 (A/8413), para. 183.

187. The sum of \$417,881 has been claimed from the Government of Israel in respect of demolition of shelters in Gaza in July and August 1971 (see paragraph 73 above). Payment of this sum has been refused on the ground that the demolitions were necessitated by reasons of security. A further \$36,500 has also been claimed by the Agency in respect of damage cost to public latrines and other sanitation facilities in the course of the same operations. The Agency is following up both these claims. The Agency further claims compensation of about \$34,500 in respect of shelters destroyed by way of deterrent or punitive measures (see paragraph 174 above).

#### F. Financial operations

188. The financial accounts of UNRWA are published separately, together with the related report of the Board of Auditors. 29/ This section, therefore, presents in summary form the Agency's actual financial operations in 1971 and its estimated financial operations in 1972. (UNRWA's fiscal period is the calendar year, whereas the present report covers the period 1 July 1971 to 30 June 1972.) 30/

189. The following summary table reflects the Agency's financial operations in 1971:

	<u>In thousands of US dollars</u>
Income received in 1971:	
Contributions by Governments	43,683
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	240
Contributions by United Nations agencies	1,828
Contributions from non-governmental sources	970
Miscellaneous income	767
Exchange gains and revaluation of currencies held	<u>187</u>
Total income	<u>47,675</u>

29/ Ibid., Twenty-seventh session, Supplement No. 7C (A/8707/Add.3).

30/ Figures for income, expenditure and working capital and details of income from all sources since the establishment of UNRWA are shown in tables 18 and 19 of annex I. Table 20 lists contributions from non-governmental sources for the year 1971 and the first six months of 1972. Chapter II provides more detailed information with respect to the Agency's financial operations for 1971 and 1972 and the budget for 1973.

Expenditure in 1971:

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	18,774	441	19,215
Health services	6,346	265	6,611
Education services	22,009	556	22,565
Costs due to disturbances	-	<u>41</u>	<u>41</u>
Total expenditure	<u>47,129</u>	<u>1,303</u>	<u>48,432</u>
Excess of expenditure over income (deficit)			( 757)
Add working capital at 1 January 1971 (after adjustment of prior year's accounts)			<u>5,752</u>
Working capital at 31 December 1971			<u>4,995</u>

190. The foregoing summary distinguishes between expenditure on "recurrent operations" (salaries, supplies, rents, subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis) and expenditure on "non-recurrent operations" (capital improvements, such as shelter and school-rooms, replacement of worn-out equipment and other essentially non-repetitive costs). The distinction is significant because (a) the cost of recurrent operations is a measure of the Agency's continuing obligations under its mandate, which are not a series of projects or programmes of basic services; and (b) with few exceptions non-recurrent operations are financed by special contributions which cannot be used for recurrent operations.

191. The category of costs labelled "costs due to disturbances" covers the repair or replacement of Agency and certain staff members' property damaged or lost as a consequence of local disturbances. Where appropriate claims for reimbursement have been made to the Governments concerned.

192. The most significant feature of the foregoing summary is that the Agency again, for the eighth time in nine years, incurred a deficit on its programme, albeit a much smaller one than in most preceding years. Although income in 1971 increased by \$4.6 million over 1970, when the deficit amounted to \$4.9 million, expenditure also increased by \$0.5 million, so that a deficit of \$0.75 million resulted from the year's operations. After withholding subventions to Governments and transferring them to liabilities, the working capital was reduced to only \$5 million at the end of 1971 and, of this working capital, only \$1.1 million was in cash, much less than half of one month's requirements.

193. Unliquidated budget commitments of \$2 million carried forward from 1971 (or prior years) to 1972 represented a material reduction from the \$2.9 million

carried forward from 1970 to 1971. During 1971, savings on liquidation of budget commitments from prior years totalled \$105,556 (the savings were credited to working capital).

194. At the end of 1971, unpaid pledges from Governments related to 1971 (or prior years) totalled \$11.4 million, representing a small increase over the balance of \$10.6 million unpaid at the end of 1970. Of the pledges unpaid at the end of 1971, \$8.7 million was payable in cash and \$2.7 million in supplies of various kinds. Inventories of supplies and advances to suppliers (the Agency's supply "pipeline") at \$6.9 million were rather higher than at the close of 1970 (\$5.8 million). Accounts and advances receivable, however, had been considerably reduced, from \$1.2 million at the close of 1970 to only \$0.6 million at the close of 1971. By the end of 1971, the cash balance had dropped to a lower level than ever before and so critical had the cash position become by December 1971 that the Agency was again in doubt (as it had been at the end of 1970) whether it could meet its December 1971 and January 1972 payrolls. Fortunately, a number of pledges were paid in January and the cash balance has since been temporarily restored by receipt of further contributions.

195. The foregoing figures do not include those related to the receipt and expenditure of funds made available by NEED (Near East Emergency Donations, Inc.) mentioned elsewhere in this report. For technical and legal reasons, these funds cannot be regarded as part of the Agency's funds. Up to 30 June 1972, the Agency had received a total of \$6.80 million of NEED funds (including interest) and by that date had expended or committed \$6.33 million, mainly on the provision of emergency shelter and the infrastructure of environmental sanitation in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic (for displaced refugees and other displaced persons) and for the construction of the Amman Training Centre and other educational facilities. Most of the unexpended balance of funds was earmarked for the construction of additional school-rooms to accommodate a growing refugee school population.

196. Although the financial prospects for the Agency in 1972 have improved a great deal since the beginning of the year, the budget for 1972 has not yet come into balance. As the following table shows, a further deficit is still forecast for 1972, of the order of \$1.8 million:

	<u>In thousands of US dollars</u>
Estimated income in 1972:	
Contributions by Governments	45,824
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	1,244
Contributions from other United Nations agencies	727
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,095
Miscellaneous income	600
Exchange losses on and devaluation of currencies held	( 250)
Total estimated income	<u>49,240</u>

Estimated expenditure in 1972:

	<u>Recurrent operations</u>	<u>Non-recurrent operations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Relief services	20,503	145	20,648
Health services	6,476	131	6,607
Education services	23,361	436	23,797
Costs due to disturbances	<u>      -</u>	<u>      8</u>	<u>      8</u>
Total expenditure	<u>50,340</u>	<u>      720</u>	<u>51,060</u>
Estimated excess of expenditure over income (deficit)			(1,820)
Add working capital at 1 January 1972			<u>4,995</u>
Estimated working capital at 31 December 1972			<u>3,175</u>

197. In 1972, expenditure on recurrent operations is expected to increase by \$3.2 million over 1971 (mainly because of a higher school population and increased supply prices, in particular for flour and sugar). Non-recurrent expenditure, which, as mentioned above, is generally linked with special contributions, is expected to decrease by \$0.6 million, so that total expenditure is expected to be only \$2.6 million greater than in 1971. If, as expected, income is \$1.6 million greater than in 1971, the deficit will increase to about \$1.8 million (compared with \$0.75 million in 1971 and \$4.9 million in 1970).

198. A comparison of the summary tables for 1971 and 1972 confirms that education continues to increase in importance in the Agency's programme. Recurrent expenditure on education services is expected to increase by nearly \$1.4 million in 1972, while for relief and health services together the increase is expected to be about \$1.8 million. Recurrent annual expenditure on education services now exceeds recurrent annual expenditure on relief services by over \$2.8 million. Expenditure on capital improvements for education is also expected to be somewhat larger than for relief services, but this relationship will depend on the amount of special contributions ultimately received to finance capital improvements under either programme in 1972.

199. A deficit of \$1.8 million in 1972 will, as shown in the summary table, reduce working capital to about \$3.2 million, that is, far less than the Agency requires to finance its "pipeline" of supplies (about \$6 million). Even this estimate is subject to a number of assumptions, the more important of which are (a) that unit costs (in particular staff costs) will not increase further (see paragraph 207 below) and (b) that over \$21 million of expected but not yet pledged income from Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations will be forthcoming.

200. With a cash balance of only \$1.1 million at 1 January 1972, and an expected deficit of \$1.8 million or more in 1972, the Agency would certainly be faced with insufficient cash to meet its payrolls, rents, suppliers' bills etc. at some point towards the end of 1972, were it not that \$1.4 million of the deficit represents the annual amount of payments for certain health, education and other services provided to the refugees by the local governments, which have been withheld in some cases since 1967, without the agreement of the Governments concerned. It is mainly for this reason that, despite the expected deficit, the Agency's cash position is not expected to deteriorate further during the course of the year.

201. At the close of 1972, however, the Agency's accounts payable, its obligations for separation costs of staff and other liabilities not separately funded will still be covered virtually only by unpaid pledges (not all of which will be payable in cash), accounts receivable and other non-cash assets. It will be possible to continue to meet payrolls, suppliers' invoices etc. in January 1973 only if contributors make early payment of at least part of their contributions as they did in 1972.

202. The practice in regard to the subsidies to Governments for certain services was described in paragraphs 199 and 200 of last year's report. The Working Group made no recommendation on this matter in the report it made to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, which concentrated on the Agency's immediate financial crisis, but will be reporting at its twenty-seventh session on the longer-term financing of the Agency.



## CHAPTER II

### BUDGET FOR 1973 AND REVISED BUDGET FOR 1972

#### A. Introduction

203. This part of the report presents both the budget estimates for 1973 and the adjusted budget estimates for 1972. Actual expenditure for 1971 is also shown for purposes of comparison. The original budget estimates for 1972 were submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session in the report for 1970-1971. 31/ These estimates have subsequently had to be adjusted to incorporate higher prices for basic commodities, particularly sugar and flour. This increase has been offset, however, by lower costs than had been estimated for international staff in vocational training, by the replacement of unsuitable rented buildings by new schools with larger classrooms, by the change in currency parities in the occupied territories and by the elimination of provision for capital items included in the original estimates in 1972 against the possibility of special contributions which are no longer expected.

204. Total expenditure for 1973 is estimated at \$52,810,000 compared with an adjusted budget estimate of \$51,060,000 for 1972 and actual expenditure of \$48,432,000 in 1971. The totals comprise both recurrent and non-recurrent costs: the budget presentation which follows deals separately with each type of cost. 32/

205. These estimates for the period 1 January 1973 to 31 December 1973 have been prepared on the basis of current (June 1972) costs. In an inflationary period of rising prices such as the present, however, there can be no guarantee that this basis will prove realistic. Agency expenditure on regular and extraordinary programmes has risen as follows since 1968:

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31/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-sixth Session  
Supplement No. 13 (A/8413).

32/ "Recurrent costs" include salaries, supplies, rents subsidies and other costs incurred on a regularly recurring basis. "Non-recurrent costs" include construction and equipment and other costs not regularly incurred. Such costs are to a considerable extent a function of special contributions, whereas recurrent costs are a measure of the Agency's basic programmes which it cannot easily reduce.

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(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Increase over previous year</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>	<u>Total</u>
1968	40,565	2,130	3,422	43,987
1969	42,748	2,183	3,413	46,161
1970	45,096	2,348	2,842	47,938
1971	47,129	2,033	1,303	48,432
1972 (est)	50,340	3,211	720	51,060
1973 (est)	51,955	1,615	855	52,810

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Recurrent expenditure

206. Comparison of total expenditure would be misleading because of the high non-recurrent expenditure on the shelter programme in the emergency camps in the years 1968 to 1971. Hence it is the recurrent expenditure that is significant. It will be seen from the second column of figures that recurrent expenditure has risen by over \$2 million each year and by over \$3.2 million from 1971 to 1972. These increases in recurrent expenditure are due to the natural increase in the number of refugees for whom services (other than rations) must be provided, and especially to the growth in school population; to a gradual increase in salary costs as staff, of whom more than half are teachers, qualify for increments and progress up salary scales; and to higher prices, which affect the Agency in two ways - through more expensive supplies and through adjustment in the remuneration of the Agency's staff to compensate for the increased cost of living.

207. The budget for recurrent costs in 1973 is set at \$51,955,000, compared with the adjusted budget of \$50,340,000 for 1972 and actual expenditure of \$47,129,000 in 1971. This estimate for 1973 takes into account the following factors: the substantial increase in the price of sugar in mid-1972 is fully reflected in the estimates for 1973, as are known increases in the costs of other food stuffs (\$0.3 million); provision is made for the continued annual growth in school population and also for an increased in-take in Agency training centres (\$0.9 million); normal salary increments for local staff (\$0.5 million) are included; and there will be a net reduction in international staff costs (\$0.1 million). No provision has been made so far for further cost-of-living adjustments for local staff, but representations have been made by staff in view of continued rising prices in the Agency's area of operations, of which there is prima facie evidence. It is not possible at present to forecast the cost of the adjustment that may be necessary, but each additional 1 per cent of salary Agency-wide represents over \$170,000 annually in terms of expenditure.

## Non-recurrent expenditure

208. The budget for non-recurrent costs in 1973 is established at \$855,000 compared with the adjusted budget of \$720,000 for 1972 and actual expenditure of \$1,303,000 in 1971. The estimate for 1973 includes \$289,000 for replacement of unserviceable equipment and other non-recurrent items essential to maintenance of efficiency and \$566,000 for urgently needed capital improvements, such as additional schoolrooms (to avoid triple shifting) and the replacement of unsatisfactory supplementary feeding and health centres, environmental sanitation facilities etc. It is unlikely that these improvements can be made unless special contributions are received for the purpose. The major items involved are described under each of the main activity headings in the paragraphs which follow.

209. In relief services, provision has been made for maintaining normal services in 1973, but costs are expected to be higher than in 1972 mainly because of the increase in the price of sugar and locally purchased food-stuffs.

210. In health services, provision has been included to meet the basic needs of a bigger population in 1973. The estimates also include provision for long-deferred improvements in clinics and camp sanitation facilities in the hope that special contributions will be received for the purpose.

211. In education services, there is an increase of more than \$1 million, mainly because of the growth of pupil population. In 1973, education services will account for 47.4 per cent of the total budget, compared with 39.8 per cent for relief services and 12.8 per cent for health services (comparable figures for the 1972 adjusted budget are 46.6 per cent for education services, 40.5 per cent for relief services and 12.9 per cent for health services).

### B. Budget estimates

#### General

212. The following tables present in summary the budget estimates for 1973, together with comparative data of the adjusted budget for 1972 and actual expenditure in 1971; table A shows the total estimates and tables B and C the estimates of recurrent and non-recurrent costs. The estimates for 1973 are briefly described in the paragraphs following the tables.

Table A

Total costs  
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	14,322	13,988	12,459
Supplementary feeding	2,376	2,286	2,186
Shelter	271	274	561
Special hardship assistance	517	527	527
Share of common costs from part IV	3,545	3,573	3,483
Total, Part I	21,031	20,648	19,216
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	4,083	3,956	4,003
Environmental sanitation	1,550	1,507	1,490
Share of common costs from part IV	1,138	1,144	1,117
Total, Part II	6,771	6,607	6,610
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	18,308	17,184	16,271
Vocational and professional training	3,880	3,783	3,527
Share of common costs from part IV	2,820	2,830	2,767
Total, Part III	25,008	23,797	22,565
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,425	3,473	3,377
Other internal services	2,575	2,568	2,546
General administration	1,503	1,506	1,444
Total, Part IV	7,503	7,547	7,367
Costs allocated to operations	(7,503)	(7,547)	(7,367)
<u>Part V. Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to emergencies	-	8	41
Total, Part V	-	8	41
Grand total	52,810	51,060	48,432

Table B

Recurrent costs  
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1973</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1971</u>
	<u>budget</u>	<u>adjusted</u>	<u>actual</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>budget</u>	<u>expenditure</u>
	<u>estimates</u>	<u>estimates</u>	<u>estimates</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	14,319	13,985	12,456
Supplementary feeding	2,318	2,279	2,177
Shelter	268	268	271
Special hardship assistance	517	527	514
Share of common costs from part IV	3,460	3,444	3,356
Total, Part I	20,882	20,503	18,774
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	3,972	3,911	3,868
Environmental sanitation	1,478	1,450	1,391
Share of common costs from part IV	1,119	1,115	1,087
Total, Part II	6,569	6,476	6,346
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	17,884	16,855	15,827
Vocational and professional training	3,839	3,735	3,479
Share of common costs from part IV	2,781	2,771	2,703
Total, Part III	24,504	23,361	22,009
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	3,297	3,278	3,194
Other internal services	2,565	2,554	2,527
General administration	1,498	1,498	1,425
Total, Part IV	7,360	7,330	7,146
Costs allocated to operations	(7,360)	(7,330)	(7,146)
<u>Part V. Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to emergencies	-	-	-
Total, Part V	-	-	-
Grand total	51,955	50,340	47,129

Table C

Non-recurrent costs  
(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1973</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1972</u> <u>adjusted</u> <u>budget</u> <u>estimates</u>	<u>1971</u> <u>actual</u> <u>expenditure</u>
<u>Part I. Relief services</u>			
Basic rations	3	3	3
Supplementary feeding	58	7	9
Shelter	3	6	290
Special hardship assistance	-	-	13
Share of common costs from part IV	85	129	127
Total, Part I	<u>149</u>	<u>145</u>	<u>442</u>
<u>Part II. Health services</u>			
Medical services	111	45	135
Environmental sanitation	72	57	99
Share of common costs from part IV	19	29	30
Total, Part II	<u>202</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>264</u>
<u>Part III. Education services</u>			
General education	424	329	444
Vocational and professional training	41	48	48
Share of common costs from part IV	39	59	64
Total, Part III	<u>504</u>	<u>436</u>	<u>556</u>
<u>Part IV. Common costs</u>			
Supply and transport services	128	195	183
Other internal services	10	14	19
General administration	5	8	19
Total, Part IV	<u>143</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>221</u>
Costs allocated to operations	(143)	(217)	(221)
<u>Part V. Emergency costs</u>			
Extraordinary costs due to emergencies	-	8	41
Total, Part V	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>41</u>
Grand Total	<u>855</u>	<u>720</u>	<u>1,303</u>

## Relief services

### Basic rations

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	14,322,000	14,319,000	3,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	13,988,000	13,985,000	3,000
1971 actual expenditure	12,457,000	12,456,000	3,000

213. The components of the basic ration have been described in paragraph 46 above and in table 4 of annex I below. The costs included under this heading cover both the purchase and the final distribution of basic rations. The costs of transport and warehousing of rations within the UNRWA area of operations are reflected under "supply and transport services" in paragraphs 237 to 239 below. The budget estimate for 1973 provides for the issue of rations throughout the year to the same number of beneficiaries as in 1972.

214. The large increase of \$334,000 in the recurrent costs estimate for 1973, is due principally to the higher cost of sugar. The other components of the basic ration have been budgeted for at the prices prevailing at the beginning of May 1972. Marine insurance rates are expected to be maintained at approximately the same level as for 1972.

215. The provision of \$3,000 in the 1973 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs is the minimum amount required to replace unserviceable essential equipment.

### Supplementary feeding

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	2,376,000	2,318,000	58,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	2,286,000	2,279,000	7,000
1971 actual expenditure	2,186,000	2,177,000	9,000

216. This programme is described in paragraphs 47 to 53 above and in tables 5 and 6 of annex I and the estimate assumes its maintenance in 1973. In this activity also, as for basic rations (see paragraph 213 above), the costs of transport and warehousing within the UNRWA area of operations are charged to "supply and transport services". The increase of \$39,000 in recurrent costs for 1973 is due almost entirely to normal salary increments for local staff and higher costs of some imported dry food-stuffs.

217. The 1973 estimate of \$58,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for: the construction of feeding centres to replace unsatisfactory premises in the three emergency camps at Jaramana, Sbeineh and Qabr Essit in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$45,000), and the construction of a prefabricated sub-centre at Marka camp in east

Jordan to serve refugees living some considerable distance from the existing centre (\$3,000). These items were included in the original budget for 1972 but could not be constructed for lack of special contributions for the purpose. The 1973 budget also includes minor provision for the replacement of essential unserviceable equipment (\$5,000), and other minor non-recurring items (\$5,000).

Shelter

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	271,000	268,000	3,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	274,000	268,000	6,000
1971 actual expenditure	561,000	271,000	290,000

218. This programme is described in paragraphs 54 to 61 above and in table 7 of annex I. The 1973 estimates assume that the programme of construction of additional shelters in emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic will be completed from funds committed in the 1971 budget (see below).

219. The recurrent costs estimate for 1973, which is held at the same level as the 1972 adjusted budget, includes \$233,000 for the rental value of camp sites (mostly against contributions in kind by governments, shown as income), and a minimal amount of \$30,000 for the essential upkeep of roads and paths within camps. A limited sum is also provided to cover part of the direct costs of camp services staff related to administration of shelters.

220. A minimal provision of \$3,000 is included in the 1973 budget estimate to meet Agency-wide requirements for non-recurrent costs. Actual expenditure in 1971 of \$290,000 related mainly to the utilization and/or commitment of special contributions received for the construction of concrete block shelters in replacement of tents in the emergency camps in the Syrian Arab Republic.

Special hardship assistance

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	517,000	517,000	-
1972 adjusted budget estimate	527,000	527,000	-
1971 actual expenditure	527,000	514,000	13,000

221. This budget estimate provides for additional relief assistance to refugees who suffer from special hardship (as distinct from basic relief services provided for needy refugees generally). This assistance is limited to welfare casework and the distribution of blankets and kerosene and of donated used clothing and layettes. The programme is briefly described in paragraphs 62 to 65 above. Unfortunately, in



its present financial position, the Agency can make little provision for the special needs of the aged, widows with minor children and the chronically ill. Only the most urgent cases can be considered for some form of assistance.

222. The decrease of \$10,000 in the 1973 budget estimate for recurrent costs is mainly explained by the increase over normal provision for shoes in 1972, as a result of a donation (shown both as income and as expenditure), and the full annual effect of exemption from payment of excise taxes on kerosene in the West Bank and Gaza. These decreases are partly offset by normal salary increments for local staff.

Health services

Medical services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	4,083,000	3,972,000	111,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	3,956,000	3,911,000	45,000
1971 actual expenditure	4,003,000	3,868,000	135,000

223. The Agency's programme of preventive and curative medical services is described in paragraphs 66 to 96 above and in tables 8 to 11 of annex I. The minimum objective of the Agency has always been that its health services should not fall below the level of those provided by the Governments of the host countries for their own indigent citizens. In recent years the level of governmental health services has much improved, and the chronic financial difficulties of the Agency make it increasingly difficult to achieve its objective. At least, however, deterioration has been avoided, with its inevitably detrimental and possibly serious effects on the general state of health of the refugees.

224. The increase of \$61,000 in the 1973 budget estimate for recurrent costs is principally accounted for by normal salary increments for local staff (\$35,000). Provision for normal population increase and miscellaneous changes account for \$26,000.

225. The 1973 budget estimate of \$111,000 for non-recurrent costs provides for: the construction of two health centres to replace sub-standard premises at Sbeineh and Neirab in the Syrian Arab Republic (\$60,000); other minor improvements (\$32,000); and the replacement of two over-age ambulances and some essential unserviceable equipment (\$19,000). The improvements are dependent, however, upon the receipt of special contributions for this purpose.

Environmental sanitation

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	1,550,000	1,478,000	72,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	1,507,000	1,450,000	57,000
1971 actual expenditure	1,490,000	1,391,000	99,000

226. The programmes under this heading are described in paragraphs 98-101 above. The 1973 estimate provides only for the minimum basic requirements considered necessary to maintain essential community sanitation services at reasonably safe levels. The Agency is unable to raise existing standards of sanitation to more desirable levels so long as it is critically short of funds.

227. The increase of \$28,000 in recurrent costs in 1973 is attributable almost entirely to normal salary increments for local staff.

228. The 1973 budget estimate of \$72,000 for non-recurrent costs provides mainly for essential capital improvements required to minimize the risk of serious outbreaks of intestinal diseases among refugee camp populations. The items budgeted for under this heading are: the construction of surface-water drains in east Jordan, the West Bank and Lebanon (\$25,000); a further instalment of construction of family latrines in refugee shelters in all Fields to help prevent the spread of communicable diseases in general and, in particular, a resurgence of cholera (\$18,000); the construction of water reservoirs in east Jordan, the West Bank and Lebanon to assist in overcoming chronic problems of water shortage during the dry summer months (\$14,000); provision for replacement of essential equipment (\$9,000); and other essential miscellaneous improvements (\$6,000). The capital improvements will not, however, be possible unless special contributions are received for the purpose.

Education services

General education

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	18,308,000	17,884,000	424,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	17,184,000	16,855,000	329,000
1971 actual expenditure	16,271,000	15,827,000	444,000

229. For a description of the Agency's general education programme, see paragraphs 111 to 124 above and tables 12 to 15 of annex I. Other minor activities conducted outside the UNRWA/UNESCO schools are also included under this heading, namely, youth activities (paragraphs 125 to 128), women's activities (paragraph 131) and pre-school play centres (paragraphs 129 to 130). Although these minor activities are considered part of the Agency's general education programme, they

are carried on only to the extent special contributions are received for the purpose or associated programmes carried out by other agencies are maintained (the 1973 budget estimate assumes the same level of operations as in 1972).

230. The increase in the 1973 budget estimate for recurrent costs reflects the continuing growth in the school population, currently expanding at the rate of some 15,000 pupils annually. Approximately \$750,000 of the \$1,029,000 increase in recurrent costs for 1973 is directly related to the natural increase in school population. The remaining \$279,000 is mainly attributable to normal salary increments for local staff.

231. The UNRWA/UNESCO Institute of Education (see paragraphs 137 to 145 above) continues to provide an essential in-service training programme to raise the academic and professional qualifications of teachers already in Agency service. It is expected that almost the full operating costs in 1973, amounting to \$404,000, will be covered by special contributions, including UNDP assistance, through UNESCO, approved with effect from 1 July 1972.

232. The 1972 budget estimate of \$424,000 for non-recurrent costs is considered to be the minimum amount required to maintain the general education programme at existing levels. Specifically, the provision for non-recurrent costs is earmarked for: a school construction programme designed primarily to avoid turning away children because triple-shifting of classes in existing schools would be impossible, to replace some of the more unsatisfactory and uneconomic rented school premises and to reduce, to some extent, the existing widespread double-shifting of classes (\$379,000); the procurement of additional library books, manuals and reference books (\$27,000); and miscellaneous minor capital improvements (\$18,000). It should be noted that the school construction programme envisaged for 1973 assumes that special contributions will be received for the purpose from both governmental and non-governmental sources, though there is no certainty they will reach this magnitude.

Vocational and professional training

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	3,880,000	3,839,000	41,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	3,783,000	3,735,000	48,000
1971 actual expenditure	3,527,000	3,479,000	48,000

233. Details of these programmes are given in paragraphs 132 to 136 and 146 to 160 above and table 16 of annex I. The budget under this heading provides for the costs of vocational, technical and teacher-training courses conducted in Agency training centres. The estimates assume a total enrolment of 4,285 trainees during the 1972-1973 academic year, with a further increase to 4,405 trainees in the 1973-1974 academic year. No provision has been made for any further construction of training facilities in 1973, but a larger number of trainees will be accommodated in existing facilities, especially at Wadi Seer, Sibliin and Amman Training Centres. Both the Gaza and Sibliin centres will continue to operate on a day basis during 1972-1973.

234. Also included is the cost of the programme of scholarships (described in paragraphs 146 to 149 above) awarded to students at universities in the Agency's area of operations. Candidates are selected on the basis of academic qualifications, the amount of the scholarship, within a general maximum of \$500 a year, being related to the candidate's economic circumstances. During recent years, many scholarships, constituting a high proportion of the programme, have been funded from special contributions which come to an end when the scholars complete their courses. As a consequence, in 1972-1973, apart from continuing scholarships to those students who have made satisfactory progress, the grant of new scholarships covers only a very limited number of students.

235. This heading also includes certain minor categories of training, such as adult craft training (largely funded by special contributions), the training of physically handicapped children and some vocational and nursing training outside UNRWA centres.

236. The provision of \$41,000 for non-recurrent costs is mainly for the replacement of essential equipment.

Common costs

Supply and transport services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	3,425,000	3,297,000	128,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	3,473,000	3,278,000	195,000
1971 actual expenditure	3,377,000	3,194,000	183,000

237. The services provided for under this budget heading cover the procurement, control and warehousing of supplies and equipment, port operations and the provision of passenger and freight transport within the Agency's area of operations.

238. Basic supplies of food-stuffs are delivered to warehouses in each field through the most convenient port, and the delivery and warehousing of other supplies is also decentralised wherever possible, both to avoid the expense of extra handling and land transport and because of restrictions, short or long-term, on the movement of supplies between different Fields (Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, east Jordan and the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip).

239. The projected increase of \$19,000 in recurrent costs for 1973 is more than accounted for by normal salary increments for local staff of some \$24,000. This increase is partly offset by miscellaneous savings under other headings. The provision of \$128,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1973 is required to replace over-age passenger and freight vehicles (\$123,000), motor transport workshop equipment (\$3,000) and other unserviceable equipment (\$2,000).

Other internal services

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	2,575,000	2,565,000	10,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	2,568,000	2,554,000	14,000
1971 actual expenditure	2,546,000	2,527,000	19,000

240. The estimate under this heading provides for the following costs: investigation and determination of eligibility of refugees for Agency assistance; personnel and administrative services; translation, legal, financial and data processing services; internal and external audit services; technical (architectural and engineering) services and protective services.

241. The increase of \$11,000 in recurrent costs for 1973 is due mainly to an increase of \$34,000 for normal salary increments for local staff. This increase is offset to some extent by savings in international staff costs. The provision of \$10,000 for non-recurrent costs in 1973 is required to replace unserviceable office furniture and equipment.

General administration

	<u>Total</u> \$	<u>Recurrent</u> \$	<u>Non-recurrent</u> \$
1973 budget estimate	1,503,000	1,498,000	5,000
1972 adjusted budget estimate	1,506,000	1,498,000	8,000
1971 actual expenditure	1,444,000	1,425,000	19,000

242. The cost of providing general administration services at Agency headquarters in Beirut, the five Field Office headquarters (as well as subordinate area and camp offices) and the liaison offices in New York, Geneva and Cairo, and of public information services, is included under this budget heading.

243. The estimate for recurrent costs for 1973 is established at the same level as in 1972. The provision of \$5,000 in the 1973 budget estimate for non-recurrent costs is required for replacement of audio-visual equipment.

Allocation of common costs

244. The summary tables under paragraph 212 above reflect the allocation of common costs to the three main categories of Agency services - relief, health and education. Any such allocation is to some extent a matter of judgement, but the percentages applied have been evolved and retested periodically on the basis of a detailed study of all Agency operations in all offices and extracted as weighted averages. They are believed to be an accurate assessment.

Emergency costs

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Recurrent</u>	<u>Non-recurrent</u>
	\$	\$	\$
1973 budget estimate	-	-	-
1972 adjusted budget estimate	8,000	-	8,000
1971 actual expenditure	41,000	-	41,000

245. No provision has been made in the 1973 estimate for emergency costs, which cannot be predicted.

C. Financing the budget - 1972 and 1973

246. The problems facing the Agency in financing the adjusted budget for 1972 and the proposed budget for 1973 are summarized below:

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(In thousands of US dollars)

	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>
Estimated expenditure per budget	<u>51,060<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>52,810<sup>a/</sup></u>
Estimated income available from:		
Contributions by governments	45,824	
Contributions by intergovernmental organizations other than United Nations agencies	1,244	
Contributions by United Nations agencies	727	
Contributions from non-governmental sources	1,095	
Miscellaneous income	600	
Exchange losses on and devaluation of currencies held	<u>(250)</u>	<u>        </u>
Total estimated income	<u>49,240</u>	<u>        ?</u>
Estimated deficit	<u>1,820</u>	<u>        ?</u>

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<sup>a/</sup> These figures include provision for subventions to Governments, in regard to which see paragraphs 192 and 200 above.

247. Thus, on the latest figures available when this report was prepared, the Agency still faced a deficit for 1972 of \$1.8 million. This represented a remarkable improvement over the position at the beginning of the year, when the potential deficit was estimated at \$4.7 million, but took no account of any further cost-of-living adjustments. For the same reason the estimate of expenditure for

1973 is subject to revision. Moreover, a deficit of this order, even if subventions to Governments were again withheld, and arrears of cash contributions outstanding since 1970 and 1971 were paid, would reduce cash in hand at the end of the year to about \$1.4 million, only about half the cash requirements for expenditure in the month of January 1973. Efforts to increase income continue and show some promise of further success, but the threat to UNRWA's financial viability has not yet been removed.





ANNEX I. TABLES  
STATISTICS CONCERNING REGISTERED POPULATION

Table 1  
Total registered population according to category of registration 1950-1972

Year ended	"R" Category b/		4	5	"S" Category c/	"N" Category d/	8
	1	2					
	Full ration recipients e/	Half-ration recipients e/	Total 1-2-3	Other members receiving no rations	Persons eligible to receive general education and medical services	Persons not eligible to receive rations or services with certain exceptions	Grand Total 4-5-6-7
1950	826,459	51,034	960,021	-	-	-	960,021
June 1951	805,593	58,733	879,667	-	-	24,455	904,122
June 1952	772,166	64,817	882,673	-	-	32,738	915,411
June 1953	820,486	17,340	871,748	-	-	45,013	916,761
June 1954	828,531	17,228	887,058	-	-	54,793	941,851
June 1955	830,266	16,987	905,986	-	-	63,403	969,389
June 1956	830,611	16,733	922,279	18,203	4,462	74,059	996,338
June 1957	836,781	16,577	933,556	19,776	5,901	62,980	1,019,201
June 1958	843,739	16,350	963,958	21,548	6,977	63,713	1,053,248
June 1959	849,634	16,202	990,181	22,639	8,792	68,922	1,087,628
June 1960	854,268	15,998	1,016,006	23,947	9,515	73,452	1,120,889
June 1961	862,083	15,805	1,039,996	20,004	9,027	77,566	1,151,024
June 1962	866,369	15,705	1,054,660	21,195	10,420	91,069	1,174,760
June 1963	863,284	15,617	1,079,988	23,369	13,168	98,567	1,210,170
June 1964	859,048	15,546	1,105,395	29,387	18,589	104,653	1,246,585
June 1965	845,730	15,392	1,125,725	39,485	24,367	107,122	1,280,823
June 1966	845,790	15,328	1,145,147	39,597	25,331	108,750	1,317,749
June 1967	824,366	14,704	1,173,767	60,219	26,900	106,991	1,346,086
June 1968	806,366	13,466	1,155,236	73,738	27,315	121,939	1,364,294
June 1969	804,576	13,602	1,146,017	77,735	27,238	148,004	1,395,074
June 1970	821,338	9,688	1,160,187	91,442	26,683	160,059	1,425,219
June 1971	821,749	9,521	1,183,169	90,007	25,686	166,867	1,468,161
June 1972			1,206,494			184,453	1,506,640

Foot-notes to table 1

a/ These statistics are based on the Agency's registration records, which do not necessarily reflect the actual refugee population owing to factors such as unreported deaths, false registrations or undetected absences from the area of UNRWA operations.

b/ The "R" category of registration (columns 1 to 5) covers refugees with some or all members eligible for basic rations and entitled also to receive general education, medical services and other Agency assistance.

c/ The "S" category of registration (column 6) includes refugees whose income is above that of "R" category refugees but below that of "M" category refugees, being eligible for general education, medical services assistance but not for basic rations.

d/ "M" category (column 7) includes refugees whose income is such as to disqualify them for basic rations, general education and medical services, or who have received assistance to enable them to become self-supporting, women married to unregistered persons etc.

e/ Before 1954, half rations were issued to bedouins and babies as well as to frontier villagers in Jordan. Since then, bedouins have been regarded as eligible to receive full rations and babies have also been eligible for full rations after their first anniversary if the ration ceiling permits. Half rations are issued only to frontier villagers on the West Bank (9,521). Frontier villagers displaced to east Jordan as a result of the hostilities of June 1967 (3,369) are issued with full rations under the normal programme and are therefore included in the figure of full ration recipients (column 1). Also included in column 1 are Gaza Poor (931) and Jerusalem Poor (1,636).

f/ Details not available.

g/ This grand total included refugees receiving relief in Israel who were UNRWA's responsibility through 30 June 1952.

h/ The total of 375,224 comprises:

(i) 17,493 infants under the age of one year who receive services but no rations;

(ii) 317,960 children (CRS) aged one year and over who are not receiving rations because of ration ceilings; and

(iii) 39,771 displaced children (CRS) who receive rations donated by the Jordan Government on an emergency and temporary basis.

**Table 2**  
**Recapitulation of changes in composition and/or entitlement**  
**of families registered for rations a/**

Nature of changes	YEAR ENDED						Total 1950-1972
	1 July 50 to 30 June 67	30 June 68	30 June 69	30 June 70	30 June 71	30 June 72	
<b>Increases</b>							
Births	601,421	26,803	38,659	35,500	46,934	42,678	791,995
New registration	46,134	75	1	1	2	2	46,215
Loss of self-support c/	88,678	5,621	5,460	6,791	7,462	8,430	122,442
Returned from absence	17,658	3,872	17,757	7,990	3,585	2,192	53,054
Miscellaneous d/	32,292	995	1,001	1,557	779	657	37,287
<b>Total</b>	<b>786,183</b>	<b>37,366</b>	<b>62,878</b>	<b>51,839</b>	<b>58,762</b>	<b>53,959</b>	<b>1,050,987</b>
<b>Decreases</b>							
Deaths	118,508	7,158	8,806	7,671	6,505	6,315	154,963
False registration and duplication	57,772	565	597	558	377	293	60,162
Self-support c/	207,235	8,850	12,794	12,526	18,198	15,046	274,699
Absence	52,697	34,068	48,035	14,824	8,815	7,468	165,907
Miscellaneous d/	136,799	4,686	2,211	2,107	1,890	1,521	149,214
<b>Total</b>	<b>573,061</b>	<b>55,327</b>	<b>72,443</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>35,785</b>	<b>30,643</b>	<b>804,945</b>
<b>Population at 30 June</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1971</b>	<b>1972</b>	
	1,173,767	1,155,236	1,146,017	1,160,187	1,183,169	1,206,494	

Foot-note to table 2

a/ This table recapitulates changes over 22 years affecting the total number of ration recipients, their babies and children registered for services (column 4 of table 1). Births, new registrations, deaths, false registrations and duplications result in additions to or deletions from the registration records. Self-support and absence reflect transfers to or from the lower categories of registration (shown in columns 5, 6 and 7 of table 1).

Transfers within or between areas, as well as issue of rations (when available) to children registered for services are not shown in this table.

b/ Includes changes effected during the 1950-1951 census operations.

c/ Covers income, employment with the Agency, assistance towards self-support etc., or the cessation thereof.

d/ Miscellaneous changes include up to June 1953, a number of additions to or deletions from the registration records, as well as certain changes in category of registration. The deletion of refugees in Israel from the Agency's records is also reported mainly under this heading (40,930 persons over the period July 1950-June 1953).

Table 3  
Recapitulation of changes in composition of  
total registered population a/

Nature of changes	1 July 50 to 30 June 67	YEAR ENDED					Total 1950-1972
		30 June 68	30 June 69	30 June 70	30 June 71	30 June 72	
<u>Additions</u>							
Births	613,756	29,286	41,555	38,661	50,466	45,746	819,470
New registration	46,134	75	1	1	2	2	46,215
Miscellaneous b/	6,613	458	392	1,681	627	361	10,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>666,503</b>	<b>29,819</b>	<b>41,948</b>	<b>40,343</b>	<b>51,095</b>	<b>46,109</b>	<b>875,817</b>
<u>Deletions</u>							
Deaths	123,129	7,855	9,866	9,220	7,531	7,265	164,866
False and duplicate registration	69,641	3,623	805	896	666	395	76,026
Miscellaneous b/	89,165	-	-	-	-	-	89,165
<b>Total</b>	<b>281,935</b>	<b>11,478</b>	<b>10,671</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>7,660</b>	<b>330,057</b>
<b>Total registered population at 30 June</b>	<b>1,346,086</b>	<b>1,364,294</b>	<b>1,395,074</b>	<b>1,425,219</b>	<b>1,468,161</b>	<b>1,506,640</b>	

Foot-note to table 3

a/ This table recapitulates changes affecting the total number of registered population (column 8 of table 1) over 22 years.

Transfers within or between areas are not shown herein.

In comparing the figures in this table with those in table 2, it should be borne in mind that deletions from the ration rolls do not necessarily entail deletions from the total registered population. Persons ceasing to draw rations because of absence or self-support continue to be registered within the total population. On the other hand, some deaths and false and duplicate registrations are reported among persons registered but not receiving rations, and this accounts for the minor differences under these headings in the two tables. In the earlier years of the Agency's history, the distinction between ration recipients and registered population was incompletely recorded.

b/ Nature of changes reported under "miscellaneous" was not specified during the census operation. Figures reflect those amendments which resulted in addition or deletion in the total registered population, and removal of refugees in Israel from UNEWA registration records, and correction of deletions previously made by error which were included in the figures of new registration in the reports of previous years.

## RELIEF SERVICES

### Table 4

#### Basic rations and other supplies distributed by UNRWA

##### 1. Basic dry rations

A monthly ration for one person consisting of the commodities listed below was issued to refugees for the months April-October.

10,000	grammes of flour
600	grammes of pulses (or approximate calorific value in flour or rice)
600	grammes of sugar
500	grammes of rice
375	grammes of cooking oil

This ration continued to provide about 1,500 calories per day.

In the winter months from November to March, the monthly ration was increased to bring the calorific content of the ration to about 1,600 per day.

##### 2. Other supplies distributed

As in the latter part of the previous year of report, the issue of soap was restricted to ration beneficiaries in the emergency camps in east Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic, who received one piece of soap (150 grammes) per month.

As in previous years, 1 1/2 litres of kerosene were allocated to ration beneficiaries and to babies and children registered for services, in camps in east Jordan, the West Bank, Lebanon, and the Syrian Arab Republic during five winter months. In Gaza, 1 litre was allocated to these beneficiaries, whether or not they lived in camps, during five winter months.

Table 5

Normal supplementary feeding programme

Number of issuing centres and beneficiaries  
1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972

A. Hot meal programme

Field	Number of feeding centres	Beneficiaries.		
		Daily average for the period		
		0-2 Years	2-15 Years and special cases	0-15 Years
East Jordan	17	369	3,625	3,994
West Bank:	28	378 )	8,776 )	9,523
	4a/	144 )	225 )	
Gaza	23	968	14,549	15,517
Lebanon	16	321	4,172	4,493
Syrian Arab Republic	17	243	3,289	3,532
	<u>105</u>	<u>2,423</u>	<u>34,636</u>	<u>37,059</u>

B. Milk programme

Field	Number of milk centres	Daily number of beneficiaries			
		Average for the period			
		Milk centres	Schools	Orphanages, medical pre- scriptions	Total
East Jordan	18	3,529	25,954	66	29,549
West Bank	28 <sup>b/</sup>	3,287	12,291	0	15,578
Gaza	24	19,633	31,159	0	50,792
Lebanon	20	14,914	6,420	243	21,577
Syrian Arab Republic	20	15,134	15,731	94	30,959
	<u>110</u>	<u>56,497</u>	<u>91,555</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>148,455</u>

a/ Centres operated by voluntary societies.

b/ In addition, two milk centres were operated by voluntary societies.



Table 5 (continued)

C. Extra dry ration programme

Field	Beneficiaries				Total
	Monthly average for the period				
	Pregnant women	Nursing mothers	TB out-patients	6-10 years CSM <u>c/</u>	
East Jordan	1,304	3,867	264	49,692	55,127
West Bank	1,138	4,680	404	30,080	36,302
Gaza	3,117	7,558	321	40,971	51,967
Lebanon	815	2,343	237	20,034	23,429
Syrian Arab Republic	714	1,872	79	21,219	23,884
	<u>7,088</u>	<u>20,320</u>	<u>1,305</u>	<u>161,996</u>	<u>190,709</u>

c/ Mixture of corn flour, soya and milk.

Table 6

Emergency supplementary feeding programme

<u>A. Hot meal programme</u>	<u>Number of beneficiaries (daily Average)</u>
<u>Categories by Field</u>	
East Jordan - displaced refugees 1 - 15 years	5,413
- non-refugee displaced persons 1 - 15 years	2,761
Syrian Arab - displaced refugees Republic 1-15 years	5,350
	<hr/>
	13,524
<u>B. Milk programme</u>	
<u>Categories by Field.</u>	
East Jordan - displaced refugees 0-1 year	356
- displaced refugees 1-15 years	4,429
- non-refugee displaced persons 0-15 years	1,518
Syrian Arab - displaced refugees 0-1 year Republic	88
- displaced refugees 1-15 years	7,814
	<hr/>
	14,205

Table 6 (continued)

C. Other emergency supplements

<u>Protein supplement</u> <sup>a/</sup>	<u>Number of beneficiaries</u> <u>(daily Average)</u>
(Consists of a 12-ounce tin of meat and 500 grams CSM per month).	
East Jordan	39,510
West Bank	0
Gaza	10,996
Lebanon	0
Syrian Arab Republic	16,959
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/> 67,465

a/ Authorized for issue to all displaced refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic, to those living in emergency camps in East Jordan and to pregnant and nursing mothers and tuberculous out-patients in Gaza and to those in this category living outside the emergency camps in east Jordan.

Table 7

Distribution of total registered refugee population and of camp population

A R E A	Total registered population	Number of camps		Number of persons officially registered in established camps a/	Number of persons actually living in camps	
		Established	Emergency		Established b/	Emergency c/
East Jordan	551,612	4	6	76,626	110,448	112,834
West Bank	278,255	20	-	68,125	71,850	-
Gaza	324,567	8	-	198,662	205,734	-
Lebanon	184,043	15	-	87,536	95,372	-
Syrian Arab Republic	168,163	6	4	26,641	31,275	15,820
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,506,640</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>457,640</b>	<b>514,679</b>	<b>128,654</b>

a/ Persons officially registered in these camps are refugees eligible for UNRWA assistance who are shown in UNRWA records as living in camps, irrespective of their category of registration (R,S,N.), although some may have moved to villages, towns or cities in other parts of the country and their removal has yet to be reported to the Agency. The figures do not include refugees in camps who are not given shelter by UNRWA but benefit from sanitation services only.

b/ Of the persons actually living in these camps, 506,911 are UNRWA registered refugees (including 457,640 officially registered refugees who are eligible for shelter) and 7,768 are neither registered with UNRWA nor eligible for UNRWA assistance. Also included are so-called refugee "squatters" who live in or on the fringes of the camps, but have never been officially admitted to or registered in the camps.

c/ Persons actually living in these camps comprise 87,101 UNRWA registered refugees and 41,553 other persons all of whom were displaced as a result of the June 1967 hostilities.

N.B. Total population of established and emergency camps is 643,333.

## HEALTH SERVICES

Table 8

### Out-patient medical and dental care

Number of patient-visits according to services rendered, UNRWA and UNRWA-subsidized clinics, 1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972.

Type of service	Number of visits (first and re-visits combined)					
	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	All Fields
Medical consultation	644,899	271,649	568 011	396,532	355,359	2,236,450
Injection	459,652	220,860	499,197	227,212	190,393	1,597,314
Dressing and/or skin treatment	260,880	178,089	319,173	175,185	107,959	1,041,286
Eye treatment	198,417	124,351	334,662	90,895	31,273	779,598
Dental treatment	18,175	15,784	20,387	33,271	9,433	97,050
All types	1,582,023	810,733	1,741,430	923,095	694,417	5,751,698

Table 9

In-patient medical care

A. Hospitals providing services to Palestine refugees, as at 30 June 1972.

<u>Administering body</u>	<u>Number of institutions</u>
Government and local authorities	34
Voluntary societies or private	37
UNRWA	3 <sup>a/</sup>
	74

In addition, there are 9 maternity centres: 1 in the Syrian Arab Republic, 2 in West Bank and 6 in Gaza.

a/

These are: Bureij Tuberculosis Hospital in Gaza, operated jointly with the Government Public Health Authority, the paediatric ward in UNRWA/Swedish Health Centre, Gaza, and Kalkilya Hospital, West Bank.

B. Hospital beds by type of service and by Field as at 30 June 1972.

<u>Type of service</u>	<u>Number of beds available</u>					
	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>All Fields</u>
General, medical and surgical	221	227	348	170	81	1,047
Tuberculosis	23	0	84	30	20	157
Maternity	25	25	87	9	7	153
Paediatrics	40	55	60	25	0	180
Mental care	34	75	0	56	2	167
All services	343	382	579	290	110	1,704

C. Rehydration/nutrition centres

	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>All Fields</u>
	Number of centres	8	1	6	<u>b/</u> 2	3
Number of cots	81	10	98	20	21	230

b/

A third 10-cot centre at Nahr el Bared Camp did not operate during the period.

Table 10

Infectious diseases reported among Palestine refugees population

(1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972)

<u>Reportable diseases</u>	Number of cases					
	<u>East Jordan</u>	<u>West Bank</u>	<u>Gaza</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>	<u>All Fields</u>
Ankylostomiasis	0	0	17	7	0	24
Bilharziasis	0	0	4	0	0	4
Brucellosis	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	1,533	517	361	1,187	830	4,428
Conjunctivitis	12,056	2,780	3,078	2,133	4,047	24,094
Diarrhoeal Diseases (0-3 yrs)	21,857	8,621	12,010	13,867	13,297	69,652
Diarrhoeal Diseases over 3 yrs. (NOS)	8,723	2,673	6,787	7,004	5,751	30,938
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dysentery	1,909	178	819	453	281	3,640
Enteric group fevers	0	0	30	0	89	119
Gonorrhoea	3	0	1	11	1	16
Infectious hepatitis	144	43	462	68	83	800
Influenza	1,780	1,153	3,686	457	3,515	10,591
Leishmaniasis (cutaneous)	0	0	0	0	3	3
Malaria	0	0	4	0	0	4
Measles	3,304	519	618	320	634	5,395
Meningitis (cerebrospinal)	1	0	1	1	2	5
Mumps	2,372	907	108	569	1,305	5,261
Pertussis	145	11	17	49	16	238
Poliomyelitis	2	0	9	2	2	15
Relapsing fever (endemic)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	0	0	0	0	3	3
Syphilis	0	0	29	8	2	39
Tetanus	0	0	1	0	0	1
Tetanus Neonatorum	0	0	11	1	1	13
Trachoma	285	45	104	18	173	625
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	126	11	68	87	6	298

N.B. No cases of Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Smallpox, Typhus (louse-borne), Relapsing Fever (louse-borne), Leprosy, Rabies and Typhus (endemic) were reported.

Table 11

## Maternal and child health

(1 July 1971 - 30 June 1972)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
<b>A. Ante-natal services</b>						
Number of ante-natal clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>80</u>
Pregnant women newly registered	8,182	4,045	10,835	3,580	2,740	29,382
Average monthly attendance	2,162	1,174	3,606	1,027	732	8,701
Home visits	1,953	113	64	498	430	3,058
<b>B. Infant health care</b>						
Number of infant health clinics	<u>10</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>78</u>
Infants 0-1 year registered (average)	7,849	3,609	9,340	4,173	2,718	27,689
Number attended (monthly average)	5,968	3,077	8,304	3,002	2,011	22,362
Infants 1-2 years registered (average)	6,187	3,680	7,872	3,740	2,904	24,383
Number attended (bi-monthly average)	4,698	2,735	3,347	2,217	1,943	14,940
Infants 2-3 years registered (average)	3,438	3,430	3,283	648	1,880	12,679
Number attended (tri-monthly average)	1,542	2,430	493	307	1,039	5,811
Home visits	11,338	10,192	6,813	13,772	10,050	52,165
Smallpox vaccinations	15,243	4,576	6,098	3,269	3,188	32,374
TAB immunizations (full)	3,209	3,462	6,280	2,560	2,109	17,620
DPT immunizations (full)	6,752	3,816	7,900	3,609	2,771	24,848
BCG vaccinations	7,789	4,389	6,303	3,349	3,616	25,446
Polio vaccinations	6,665	3,787	7,888	3,572	2,865	24,777



Table 11 (continued)

	East Jordan	West Bank	Gaza	Lebanon	Syrian Arab Republic	Total
<b>C. <u>School health services</u></b>						
Number of health teams	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1<sup>a/</sup></u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
School entrants examined	11,119	3,141	7,192	3,820	5,054	30,326
Other pupils examined	12,213	18,047	0	1,217	17,503	48,980
Follow-up examinations	412	471	0	557	1,687	3,127
Teachers and attendants examined	370	872	95	0	930	2,267
School inspections	615	587	864	166	429	2,661
TAB boosters	31,068	0	23,630	0	3,336	58,034
Diphtheria or diphtheria/ tetanus boosters	9,868	5,089	7,641	4,325	4,698	31,621
DPT immunizations (full)	0	10,105	0	0	115	10,220
Smallpox revaccinations	21,579	31,325	62,771	23,268	25,329	164,272
BCG vaccinations	0	5,592	3,935	7,183	689	17,399
Cholera vaccinations	25,812	21,894	61,720	67,119	21,362	197,907

<sup>a/</sup> Post of School Medical Officer was vacant because of the shortage of medical officers in Gaza.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING SERVICES

General Education

Table 12

UNRWA-UNESCO schools

Number of elementary and preparatory pupils,  
1951 - 1972

Year	Jordan		West Bank		Gaza		Lebanon		Syrian Arab Republic		Grand Total								
	Elem.	Prep.	Elem.	Prep.	Elem.	Prep.	Elem.	Prep.	Elem.	Prep.	Elem.	Prep.							
1951	16,345	-	19,543	-	61	19,604	4,564	-	4,564	2,599	-	2,599	43,051	61	-	43,112			
1952	15,882	-	22,551	-	164	22,715	6,291	-	6,291	2,895	-	2,895	47,619	164	-	47,783			
1953	30,118	87	25,702	-	675	26,377	9,332	86	9,418	5,410	166	5,576	70,562	1,014	-	71,576			
1954	39,188	790	31,107	-	1,781	32,888	11,695	384	12,079	8,758	864	9,622	90,748	3,819	22	94,589			
1955	42,144	1,612	34,016	-	3,339	37,355	12,567	620	13,187	9,700	671	10,371	98,427	6,242	82	104,751			
1956	43,649	2,862	35,087	-	4,937	40,024	12,983	948	13,931	10,288	936	11,224	102,007	9,683	200	111,890			
1957	42,431	4,274	34,876	-	6,410	41,286	13,155	1,003	14,158	11,042	1,180	12,222	101,504	12,867	334	114,705			
1958	41,600	5,357	35,164	-	7,495	42,658	13,936	996	14,932	11,332	1,562	12,894	102,031	15,410	495	117,936			
1959	39,519	6,714	34,806	-	8,244	43,050	14,881	1,325	16,206	12,256	1,916	14,172	101,462	18,199	578	120,239			
1960	38,223	6,898	36,633	-	8,481	45,114	15,422	1,668	17,090	13,354	2,592	15,946	103,632	19,639	612	123,883			
1961	38,309	7,437	36,591	-	9,841	46,432	16,292	2,159	18,451	13,685	3,589	17,274	104,877	23,026	598	128,501			
1962	41,000	8,384	37,885	-	10,641	48,526	17,124	2,676	19,800	14,430	4,122	18,552	110,439	25,823	875	137,137			
1963	45,531	8,492	38,470	-	12,797	51,267	17,411	2,680	20,091	15,618	4,459	20,077	117,030	28,428	-	145,458			
1964	50,220	8,868	38,905	-	13,627	52,532	18,041	3,491	21,532	16,463	4,946	21,409	123,629	30,932	-	154,561			
1965	55,713	9,623	41,164	-	15,032	56,196	19,836	3,710	23,546	17,631	5,284	22,915	134,344	33,649	-	167,993			
1966	60,802	11,113	40,757	-	15,644	56,401	19,547	3,648	23,195	18,720	5,740	24,460	139,826	36,145	-	175,971			
1967	65,849	12,838	41,362	-	16,710	58,072	20,744	3,451	24,195	19,564	6,449	26,013	147,519	39,448	-	186,967			
1968	45,593	9,043	54,632 <sup>a/</sup>	18,957	35,395	12,358	47,753	21,312	5,168	26,480	20,197	6,981	27,178	141,454	38,137	-	179,591		
1969	53,357	10,939	64,292 <sup>b/</sup>	20,411	38,351	15,251	53,602	22,426	6,046	28,472	21,088	7,471	28,559	155,633	45,289	-	200,922		
1970	60,334	13,830	74,164 <sup>b/</sup>	21,733	6,386	28,119	41,051	16,372	57,423	23,791	6,267	30,058	21,702	7,912	29,614	168,611	50,767	-	219,378
1971	62,488	15,367	77,855 <sup>b/</sup>	22,540	6,822	29,382	43,085	16,956	60,041	25,587	7,185	32,773	23,024	8,748	31,772	176,724	55,079	-	231,803
1972 <sup>a/</sup>	69,190	17,489	86,679 <sup>b/</sup>	23,227	6,708	29,935	45,109	15,676	60,785	27,133	7,207	34,340	24,392	8,947	33,339	189,051	56,027	-	245,078

<sup>a/</sup> Including a total of 15,829 non-eligible children attending UNRWA-UNESCO schools. Non-eligible may refer either to non-eligible refugee children or to non-refugees. In Jordan, non-refugee children in Agency schools are offset by reducing the subsidies payable to the Government in respect of refugee pupils attending government schools. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Authorities in Gaza partially offset the cost by providing teachers. In Lebanon, non-eligible refugees pay school fees.

<sup>b/</sup> East Jordan only.

Table 13  
Number of refugee pupils attending government and private schools  
as of 31 May 1972

Field	Elementary		Preparatory		Secondary		All levels		Total
	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	10,743	468	4,074	230 <sup>a/</sup>	4,842	291 <sup>a/</sup>	19,659	989	20,648
West Bank	10,061	1,752	2,020	682	3,550	716	16,631	3,150	19,781
Gaza	-	-	-	-	8,236	-	8,236	-	8,236
Lebanon	735	3,312	224	1,650	281	1,315	1,240	6,277	7,517
Syrian Arab Republic	8,162	158	1,714	29	2,678	81	12,554	268	12,822
Total	29,701	5,690	9,032	2,591	19,587	2,403	58,320	10,684	69,004

<sup>a/</sup> 1970 - 1971 enrolment.

**Table 14**  
UNRWA-UNESCO schools showing number of pupils<sup>a/</sup> by Grades as of 31 May 1972

Elementary

Field	I		II		III		IV		V		VI		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
East Jordan	7,467	7,296	6,118	6,157	6,869	6,291	6,006	5,368	5,069	4,305	4,596	3,647	36,125	33,065
West Bank	1,995	2,176	1,964	2,178	2,152	2,418	1,891	2,019	1,757	1,725	1,505	1,447	11,264	11,963
Gaza	4,531	4,124	4,614	3,948	4,691	4,060	4,194	3,670	3,059	2,663	3,231	2,324	24,320	20,789
Lebanon	2,504	2,246	2,606	2,282	2,844	2,519	2,528	2,224	2,191	1,854	1,819	1,516	14,492	12,641
Syrian Arab Republic	2,622	2,390	2,442	2,174	2,275	1,977	2,153	1,871	1,916	1,467	1,814	1,291	13,222	11,170
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,119</b>	<b>18,232</b>	<b>17,744</b>	<b>16,739</b>	<b>18,831</b>	<b>17,265</b>	<b>16,772</b>	<b>15,152</b>	<b>13,992</b>	<b>12,015</b>	<b>12,965</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>99,423</b>	<b>89,628</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37,351</b>		<b>34,493</b>		<b>36,696</b>		<b>31,924</b>		<b>26,007</b>		<b>23,190</b>		<b>189,051</b>	

Preparatory

Field	I		II		III		IV		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
East Jordan	4,282	3,218	3,668	2,486	2,303	1,632	-	10,153	7,336
West Bank	1,524	1,311	1,264	1,037	873	699	-	3,661	3,047
Gaza	2,353	2,586	2,729	2,574	2,987	2,447	-	8,069	7,607
Lebanon	1,326	1,103	1,132	929	945	633	651	4,054	3,153
Syrian Arab Republic	1,802	1,341	1,688	1,178	1,720	1,213	-	5,210	3,737
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,287</b>	<b>9,559</b>	<b>10,391</b>	<b>8,204</b>	<b>8,828</b>	<b>6,629</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>31,147</b>	<b>24,880</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20,846</b>		<b>18,585</b>		<b>15,457</b>		<b>1,139</b>	<b>56,027</b>	

<sup>a/</sup> See table 12, foot-note 2/

Table 15

Distribution of refugee pupils receiving education  
(AS OF 31 MAY 1972)

Field	Number of pupils in elementary a/ classes at :		Number of pupils in preparatory a/ classes at :		Number of pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools :		Number of pupils in UNRWA-UNESCO schools :		Number of refugee pupils in government and private schools :		Total number of refugee pupils receiving education
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Government schools	Private schools	
East Jordan	156	33,065	69,190	10,153	7,336	17,489	19,659	989	107,327		
West Bank	87	11,264	23,227	3,661	3,047	6,708	16,631	3,150	49,716		
Gaza	112	24,320	45,109	8,069	7,607	15,676	8,236	-	69,021		
Lebanon	72	14,492	27,133	4,054	3,153	7,207	1,240	6,277	41,857		
Syrian Arab Republic	90	13,222	24,392	5,210	3,737	8,947	12,554	268	46,161		
Total	517	99,423	189,051	31,147	24,880	56,027	58,320	10,684	314,082		

a/ See table 12, foot-note a/



OTHER ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

Table 17

Voluntary agencies having operational programmes for direct assistance  
to UNRWA-registered refugees 1971-1972

American Friends Service Committee

Baptist Mission (United States)

CARITAS

Catholic Relief Services

Commonwealth Save the Children Fund

Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

Lutheran World Federation

Mennonite Central Committee

Near East Council of Churches - World Council  
of Churches

Pontifical Mission for Palestine

Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA

World Alliance of YMCAs

Young Men's Christian Association

Young Women's Christian Association

Table 18

Summary statement of income, expenditure and working capital  
1 May 1950 - 31 December 1972<sup>a</sup>

(In US dollars)

	Income		Total income	Expenditure	Adjustments to working capital/increases (decreases)	Balance of working capital (operating reserve)
	Contributions by Governments	Other Income				
1 May 1950 to 30 June 1951	39,477,281	1,346,325	40,823,606	33,598,972 <sup>9</sup>	-	7,224,634
1 July 1951 to 30 June 1952	67,686,495	1,018,785	68,705,280	28,573,058	215,792	47,572,648
1 July 1952 to 30 June 1953	26,867,673	440,419	27,308,092	26,778,934	518,220	48,620,026
1 July 1953 to 30 June 1954	22,684,330	575,024	23,259,354	29,192,012	(157,264)	42,530,104
1 July 1954 to 30 June 1955	23,673,500	594,161	24,267,661	29,222,705	(114,217)	37,460,843
1 July 1955 to 30 June 1956	23,385,026	571,866	23,956,892	32,198,550	(164,814)	29,054,371
1 July 1956 to 31 December 1957	42,378,773	1,072,872	43,451,645	52,464,139	198,575	20,240,452
1 January to 31 December 1958	32,555,876	1,104,792	33,660,669	32,777,564	36,519	21,160,076
1 January to 31 December 1959	32,625,400	1,405,205	34,030,605	35,015,817	110,688	20,285,552
1 January to 31 December 1960	33,828,887	2,629,135	36,458,022	34,674,460	150,084	22,219,198
1 January to 31 December 1961	34,386,052	2,306,293	36,692,345	39,051,521	194,943	20,054,965
1 January to 31 December 1962	34,308,775	1,346,239	35,655,014	35,688,844	615,154	20,636,289
1 January to 31 December 1963	34,444,063	1,251,994	35,696,057	36,207,078	448,589	20,573,857
1 January to 31 December 1964	33,963,601	1,198,130	35,161,731	37,192,861	(922,665)	17,620,062
1 January to 31 December 1965	34,000,353	1,134,525	35,134,878	37,618,472	153,708	15,292,176
1 January to 31 December 1966	34,969,322	1,358,729	36,328,051	37,498,420	152,209	14,274,016
1 January to 31 December 1967	40,335,873	2,733,256	43,069,129	40,540,693	(115,529)	16,686,923
1 January to 31 December 1968	37,561,310	3,546,861	41,108,171	43,987,105	(156,048)	13,653,941
1 January to 31 December 1969	39,792,749	2,508,000	42,300,749	46,161,048	681,949	10,473,591
1 January to 31 December 1970	40,953,631	2,117,794	43,071,425	47,937,938	27,590	5,634,668
1 January to 31 December 1971	43,683,086	3,991,983	47,675,069	48,431,744	117,113	4,995,106
1 January to 31 December 1972 (estimated)	45,824,000	3,416,000	49,240,000	51,060,000	-	3,175,106
	799,386,056	37,668,389	837,054,445	835,871,935	1,992,596	

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this table are based on the Agency's audited accounts through 1971, modified to reflect, for each period, the income and expenditure (including commitments) applicable to the budget for that period, regardless of when the income was actually received or the expenditure actually incurred. This basis of reporting was first adopted in the Commissioner-General's report for 1961-1962 and a few minor changes have since had to be made in the figures contained in that report (see Official Records of the General Assembly Seventeenth Session, Supplement No. 14 (A/5214)).



Table 18  
(continued)

b/ These adjustments represent principally the liquidation in subsequent years of liabilities and commitments at less than amounts originally charged to expenditure account. Also included are adjustments arising from revaluation of inventory, recovery of assets previously charged to expenditure, and price variations on supplies not chargeable to a particular budget heading. These adjustments are shown separately because of the difficulty in identifying the specific prior year to which the adjustments pertain. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1964 and 1 January to 31 December 1967 also include transfers of \$1,761,792 and \$460,854, respectively, to bring up the provisions for deferred staff costs to the level required by the Agency's revised social security arrangements. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1968 include a transfer to the Agency's reserve for unliquidated commitments of \$431,664 reflecting a commitment in 1968 for capital construction financed by funds included in the income of the preceding financial year. The adjustments made in the period 1 January to 31 December 1969 include a transfer of accumulated net exchange differences on provident fund liabilities.

c/ Includes \$2,646,909 deficit of United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees paid by UNRWA.

Table 19

Detailed statement of income to UNRWA, 1 May 1950-31 December 1972<sup>a/</sup>  
(In US dollars)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950 to	Twelve months to				31 December 1972 b/	
	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971		
I. Contributions by Governments							
Abu Dhabi	20,927	40,000	10,000	10,000	120,000	-	190,927
Argentina	-	2,000	-	-	125,000	-	127,000
Australia	3,583,103	201,600	364,934	201,600	213,014	217,880	4,782,131
Austria	71,300	10,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	30,559	166,859
Bahrein	23,867	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	43,867
Belgium	463,000	35,000	74,771	76,650	506,762	380,000	1,536,183
Bolivia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Brazil	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Burma	9,546	-	-	-	-	-	9,546
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	5,000
Canada	21,043,604	1,709,445	1,574,074	1,261,723	1,330,150	1,554,550	28,473,546
Central African Republic	398	-	1,800	-	-	-	2,198
Chile	-	1,000	1,000	-	2,000	1,000	5,000
China	33,279	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000 <sup>g/</sup>	-	153,279
Cuba	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Cyprus	2,522	240	480	240	731	781	4,994
Dahomey	-	-	-	-	-	250	250
Democratic Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	750	750
Denmark	1,492,697	691,333	572,882	643,347	714,612	897,323	5,012,194
Dominican Republic	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000

Table 19  
(continued)

Contributor	For the period					Total	
	I May 1950 to		Twelve months to				
	31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971		31 December 1972b/
Dubai	-	-	-	-	20,000	- s/	20,000
Egypt	5,473,731	1,845	400	-	-	-	5,475,976
El Salvador	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	35,500	-	-	-	-	-	35,500
Federal Republic of Germany	4,388,021	2,149,263	3,073,055	3,161,431	3,475,889	3,805,000	20,052,659
Finland	118,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	197,500	185,000	680,500
France	13,709,835	1,128,457 <sup>d/</sup>	683,959	1,382,918	1,445,348	471,000	18,821,517
Gambia	30	-	-	-	-	-	30
Gaza authorities	1,199,855	107,152	93,414	106,020	88,728	77,846	1,673,015
Ghana	30,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500	4,000	46,500
Greece	290,017	15,000	15,000	16,000	16,000	171,000	523,017
Haiti	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Honduras	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Holy See	51,965	12,500	12,500	7,500	2,500	2,500	89,465
Iceland	12,000	-	-	9,939	10,000	10,500	42,439
India	359,200	13,333	13,333	13,333	15,333	16,000	430,532
Indonesia	240,000	-	-	5,268	-	5,000	250,268
Iran	67,848	7,120	6,000	16,049	23,030	18,000	138,047
Iraq	202,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	125,000	100,000	727,000
Ireland	198,876	40,000	50,000	50,000	60,000	65,000	463,876
Israel	940,458	591,629	943,103	593,812	454,030	452,383	3,985,415
Italy	1,221,426	160,870	238,619	481,285	187,921	198,659	2,488,780
Jamaica	4,120	-	3,250	-	-	-	7,370
Japan	332,500	40,000	50,000	350,000	550,000	750,000	2,072,500
Jordan	1,884,798	146,477	151,854	178,951	194,667	196,348	2,753,035
Khmer Republic	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,141
Kuwait	1,482,860	220,000	220,000	220,000	400,000	400,000	2,942,860

I. Contributions by Governments (continued)

Table 19  
(continued)

For the period

Contributor	Twelve months to					Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	
I. Contributions by Governments (continued)						
Leos	4,687	-	-	-	-	4,687
Lebanon	735,275	43,253	51,222	51,814	50,810	996,419
Liberia	29,500	-	9,000 <sup>a</sup>	6,000	5,000	55,500
Libyan Arab Republic	264,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	250,000	964,000
Luxembourg	40,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	4,000	58,000
Malawi	280	-	-	-	-	280
Malaysia	40,738	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	48,238
Malta	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Mexico	115,691	20,000	-	-	-	135,691
Morocco	6,565	204	204	180	192	7,625
Morocco	184,089	25,000	40,000	39,705	76,442	411,235
Netherlands	1,189,153	110,193	111,189	166,903	176,471	2,053,909
New Zealand	2,380,000	67,200	67,200	67,200	69,172	2,723,732
Niger	1,020	2,500	450	500	450	4,920
Nigeria	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,600	51,200
Norway	1,089,066	91,000	111,810	181,818	600,696	2,765,761
Oman	-	-	-	-	10,000	20,000
Pakistan	614,880	20,969	20,968	20,969	20,969	719,618
Panama	-	-	-	-	500	500
Philippines	16,250	1,250	3,750	1,250	-	23,750
Qatar	82,728	10,000	12,000	12,000	32,000	180,728
Republic of Korea	6,500	-	-	-	5,000	16,500
Republic of Viet-Nam	24,000	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	36,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	39,200	-	-	-	-	39,200

Table 19  
(continued)

Contributor	For the period					Total
	Twelve months to					
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	
I. Contributions by Governments (continued)						
Romania	-	297,778	297,778	297,778	5,555	11,110
Saudi Arabia	2,808,747	-	-	297,778	297,000	4,346,081
Sierra Leone	1,000	1,000	1,000	6,666	-	6,666
Singapore	216,481	-	704,734	704,787	1,500	6,500
Spain	-	-	-	-	782,513	3,153,015
Sudan	153,940	-	-	554	2,870	163,104
Sweden	6,674,064	2,222,369	2,194,013	2,193,081	2,449,864	18,891,396
Switzerland	1,541,407	196,760	869,056	513,455	877,671	5,010,064
Syrian Arab Republic	1,529,427	88,770	88,642	92,105	88,145	1,975,089
Thailand	10,925	-	-	-	-	10,925
Trinidad and Tobago	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	7,130
Tunisia	27,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	51,000
Turkey	85,759	10,000	10,000	15,000	15,000	150,759
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100,524,004	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,692,000	4,512,000	123,614,254
United States of America	411,218,069	22,200,000	22,200,000	22,750,000	22,980,523	525,224,592
Uruguay	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000
Yugoslavia	568,700	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	673,700
Zaire	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Sundry Governments through World Refugee Year Stamp Plan	238,211	-	-	-	-	238,211
<b>TOTAL GOVERNMENT CONTRIBUTIONS</b>	<b>591,571,280<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>37,561,310<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>39,792,749</b>	<b>40,953,631</b>	<b>43,683,086</b>	<b>799,386,036</b>

Table 19  
(continued)

Contributor	For the period						Total
	1 May 1950 to 31 December 1967	31 December 1968	31 December 1969	31 December 1970	31 December 1971	31 December 1972 <sup>b/</sup>	
II. Contributions by intergovernmental organizations							
United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	10,000
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations	2,951,851	349,376	356,506	403,569	450,216	594,000 <sup>b/</sup>	5,105,518
World Food Programme	-	-	-	-	1,259,290	-	1,259,290
World Health Organization	710,336	65,185	83,508	116,723	119,197	123,000	1,217,949
European Economic Community	-	-	-	-	239,500	1,244,000	1,483,500
	3,662,187	414,561	440,014	520,292	2,068,203	1,971,000	9,076,257
III. Contributions from non-governmental sources							
	8,564,085 <sup>c/</sup>	2,256,992 <sup>d/</sup>	1,346,407	993,608	969,638	1,095,000	15,226,530
IV. Miscellaneous income and exchange adjustments							
	9,860,679	875,308	721,579	603,894	954,142	350,000	13,365,602
TOTAL INCOME	613,659,031	41,108,171	42,300,749	43,071,425	47,675,069	49,240,000	837,054,445

Foot-notes to table 19 on following page.

Table 19  
(continued)

Foot-notes for table 19

- a/ The figures in this table through 1971 are based upon the Agency's audited financial statements, modified to show for each year the Governments' contributions applicable to that year, regardless of when payment was actually made.
- b/ The figures for 1972 are estimated.
- c/ The 1972 contribution is included with the contributions from the United Arab Emirates reported in this table.
- d/ Includes \$23,900 (FF 117,500) for 1969.
- e/ Includes a late contribution of \$3,000 for 1968.
- f/ Includes special contributions for the emergency situation arising from the hostilities of June 1967 as follows:
- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| from Governments | \$5,841,465 (in 1967) and \$1,327,836 (in 1968); |
| from others      | \$1,309,928 (in 1967) and \$1,454,136 (in 1968). |
- g/ Received on 27 August 1971
- h/ Includes \$138,000 representing 1972 income from UNDP contract with UNESCO for assistance to the Institute of Education.

Table 20

Statement of income from non-government sources  
1 January 1971 to 30 June 1972

(in US dollars)

	Year <u>1971</u>	First six months of <u>1972</u>
<u>Australia</u>		
Australian Care for Refugees (AUSTCARE)	35,326	5,846
Australian National Advisory Committee for UNESCO	-	120
United Nations Association of Australia - Victorian Division	551	584
<u>Austria</u>		
Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie Oestereichs through the Austrian Red Cross Society	-	83
Sundry donors	-	5
<u>Belgium</u>		
Comité Belge d'Aide aux Refugiés	2,010	-
Jacquet, Dr. E.	220	-
<u>Brazil</u>		
Reichert, Professor Rolf	560	527
<u>Canada</u>		
Baird, Dr. R.P.	543	-
Canadian Red Cross Society	1,139	4,602
Canadian Save the Children Fund	10,979	-
Edithville	98	-
Unitarian Service Committee of Canada	17,967	13,688
United Nations Association of Canada - Oakville Branch	1,980	-
Unknown donor	203	-
Sundry donors	74	-
<u>Denmark</u>		
Danish Refugee Council	-	95
Lutheran Aid Organization	5,154	-
Statens Seruminstitut	505	390
<u>Egypt</u>		
Skeffington, Mr. W.M.	-	51
<u>Federal Republic of Germany</u>		
Blocher, Dr. F.	125	-
Caritas	7,384	824
Daimler-Benz, A.G., Stuttgart	1,093	1,260
Deutsche Bank	602	-
Esso, A.G.	602	-
German Institute for Medical Mission	294	-
Index-Werke, KG - Esslingen	1,149	-
Near and Middle East Association	414	-
Richter, Dr. Horst	750	-
Rollmann, Mr. Dietrich	572	-
Siemens, A.G.	572	-
Wagner, Mr. Leo	301	-
Werner, Mr. Rudolf	286	-
Sundry donors	29	-



Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1971 \$	First six months of 1972 \$
<u>Finland</u>		
Finnish Refugee Council	2,200	26,400
Sipila, Mrs. Helvi	1,100	550
<u>France</u>		
French Red Cross	27,186	-
<u>Gaza</u>		
Abu Abdallah family	59	26
Abu Ayyad family	22	10
Abu Ayyad and Awada families	42	18
Abu Khusa family	19	8
Abu Middain family	1,172	517
Abu Omar family and Khalil Khalil	22	10
Abu Salim family	288	127
Abu Salah Nasr	16	7
Abu Sha'b family	259	114
Abu Uriban family	55	24
Abu Uriban and Abu Middain families	28	12
Awada family	919	405
Awada and Abu Middain families	189	83
Daghma family	65	29
El Hussadar family	165	73
Gaza Municipality	32	14
Hussadar and Qur'an families	219	97
Saleh Ali Barbakh	27	12
Tarazi family	67	30
Waqf Department	3,865	1,705
Quaker Service, Gaza	26	-
<u>Iran</u>		
Iranian Federation of Women Lawyers	200	-
<u>Italy</u>		
Caritas	2,280	-
The pupils of the Reverend Mother Evelyn Mathieu	100	-
<u>Japan</u>		
Federation of Economic Organizations )		
Federation of Employers' Associations )		
Committee for Economic Development )	-	20,000
Chamber of Commerce and Industry )		
Industry Club )		
Matsushita Electric Trading Company	620	-
National Federation of UNESCO Associations	300	160
Sony Corporation	-	5,801
Sundry donors	45	69
<u>Jordan</u>		
Municipality of Beir Zeit	286	-
Municipal Council - Qalqilia	616	308
St. Andrew's Scots Memorial Church	57	-
The International School - Amman	-	101
Anonymous	501	20
Sundry donors	-	17

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1971 \$	First six months of 1972 \$
<u>Lebanon</u>		
American Mission	984	553
Friends of Jerusalem Inyoite Committee	226	-
Greek Orthodox Community	619	320
Heirs of Saadeddine Shatila	1,238	641
Hiba Trading Company	-	438
Mneimneh and Bohsaly	1,393	721
Parke Davis International - Beirut	1,602	-
Société Libanaise de Téléphones	1,240	-
Syrian Lebanese Mission	1,857	961
The Hilal Trading Agency	-	893
The Swedish Levant Trading Company	-	129
Anonymous	408	-
Sundry donors	32	32
<u>Luxembourg</u>		
Biermann, Mr. P.	502	-
<u>Netherlands</u>		
Bathgate, Dr. R.H.	78	69
Berendsen, Mr. P.	140	-
Terre des Hommes	777	-
Individual contributions through UNESCO Centre	6,415	830
Vormingscentrum voor de Vorkende Jeugd	-	155
Sundry donors	15	-
<u>New Zealand</u>		
Council of Organizations for Relief Services Overseas, Inc. (CORSO)	21,578	-
<u>Norway</u>		
Norwegian Aid Society for Refugees and International Development (NORWAID)	550	-
Norwegian Refugee Council	72,005	41,667
Save the Children Fund (Redd Barna)	8,050	-
<u>Portugal</u>		
Gulbenkian Foundation	10,000	10,000
<u>Saudi Arabia</u>		
Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO)	110,000	167,000
Dhahran Women's Group of ARAMCO (Returning Students' Benefit 1971)	600	-
<u>Sweden</u>		
AB Torshallamaskiner	992	-
Lutheran World Federation	4,947	20,594
Swedish Free Church Aid	84,130	3,370
Swedish Red Cross Society	-	6,700
Swedish Save the Children Federation (Radda Barnen)	170,672	128,857
Swedish West Coast Post-War Relief	527	-
Sundry donors	53	-
<u>Switzerland</u>		
Association Suisse-Arabe	1,296	927
Van Berchem, Mrs. M. Gautier	550	-
Krber, Miss Eva Marie	194	103
Hurlimann-Madar, Miss M.	1,000	-
Société Suisse des Industries Chimiques	-	1,419
Swiss Aid Caritas	7,196	8,410
Swiss pastors	51	-
Sundry donors	36	-

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1971 \$	First six months of 1972 \$
<u>Syrian Arab Republic</u>		
Syrian local authorities	1,953	651
<u>United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</u>		
Brook, Mr. and Mrs.	-	599
Collegiate School for Girls, Blackpool	499	-
OXFAM	193,718	51,560
Standing Conference of British Organizations for Aid to Refugees:		
Help the Aged	1,240	1,913
Rooker, Mr. J.C.	-	63
Wings of Friendship	480	-
Sutton, Mr. Geoffrey	-	54
War on Want	3,125	-
Women's Royal Voluntary Service	-	1,141
Sundry donors	91	16
<u>United States of America</u>		
American Council for Judaism Philanthropic Fund	1,100	-
American Freedom from Hunger Foundation, Inc. (Iowa City Walk for Development)	-	3,573
American Friends Service Committee	79	357
American Near East Refugee Aid, Inc. (ANERA)	890	5,600
American Middle East Rehabilitation (AMER division of ANERA)	9,911	5,455
Esso Middle East	260	-
Holt, Dr. and Mrs. Emmett	550	-
Page, Mr. & Mrs. Howard	2,750	-
Piercy, Mr. G.	1,050	-
Shaheen, Mr. Said	550	-
Shapiro-Viertel Foundation	-	500
The Garry Owen Memorial Scholarship Fund	3,300	-
Wausau, Wisconsin Chapter	200	-
Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere, Inc (CAARE)	490	-
Da Corta, Miss Rosa	-	150
De Nicolay, Miss France Y.	60	-
Gardner, Mrs. Cary B.	100	-
Hess, Mrs. Gertrude C.	50	-
Kernochan, Mrs. Adelaide	-	50
Mennonite Central Committee	29	2,310
Murroe, Miss Gretel S.	-	500
NAJDA (American Women for the Middle East)	1,100	1,100
Schenkars International Forwarders, Inc.	100	-
Shelly, Mr. Javan	52	-
Stedman, Miss Anne B.	550	565
St. Mary's Syrian Orthodox Church of Pawtucket	100	-
Students for Peace and Justice in the Middle East	-	160
United Nations Association, Spokane Chapter	150	-
Sundry donors	181	129
<u>International organizations</u>		
Caritas International	341	-
Catholic Relief Services	10,588	-
Church World Service, Inc.	842	1,161
Federations of Business and Professional Women:		
International Federation	561	155
Australia	618	332
Canada	3,832	3,838

Table 20 (continued)

Name of contributor	Year 1971	First six months of 1972
<u>International organizations (continued)</u>		
Federations of Business and Professional Women (Continued)		
Denmark	-	79
Federal Republic of Germany	85	-
Japan	279	307
National Federations and Associate Clubs of the Federations of Business and Professional Women- XIIth Congress	653	-
New Zealand	1,100	-
Norway	550	-
Switzerland	550	550
United Kingdom	1,122	-
United States of America	705	555
Sundry donors	7	-
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	1,500	-
Lutheran World Federation	28,354	5,134
Pontifical Mission for Palestine	360	1,130
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	15,000	-
Women's Auxiliary of UNRWA	5,769	6,060
World Alliance of YMCA	-	4,262
World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession	100	-
World Council of Churches/Near East Council of Churches	182	-
Zonta International	24,750	11,000
Zonta District XIII	550	763
Sundry donors	50	-
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	969,638	591,383
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Table 21

Direct contributions to refugees a/b/  
for the year ended 30 June 1972

(In US dollars)

Governments	Social							Totals
	Education services	welfare services	Medical services	Housing	Security services	Miscellaneous services	Administrative costs	
Egypt	6,900,000	195,500	103,500	69,000	-	575,000	883,200	8,726,200
Israel	1,751,725	214,290	1,544,460	1,702,415	-	222,861	642,870	6,078,621
Jordan	1,839,379	2,455,376	536,656	-	308,000	4,650,495	188,160	9,978,066
Lebanon	60,097	15,815	15,815	997,868	173,965	24,671	95,080	1,383,311
Syrian Arab Republic	1,187,203	197,625	79,050	1,242,679	34,875	87,201	284,812	3,113,445

a/ All data shown in this table are provided by the Governments concerned and are expressed in United States dollars computed by applying the Agency's accounting rates of exchange, which are based on official or free market rates as appropriate.

b/ These contributions direct to the refugees are in addition to contributions made by these Governments, which are set out in table 19.

Table 22

UNRWA manning table posts at 30 June 1971

and at 30 June 1972

	Local posts <sup>a/</sup>	International posts				Total	GRAND TOTAL
		UNRWA posts	Posts occupied or to be occupied by loaned staff, mainly from other United Nations organizations				
			Reimbursable	Non Reimbursable			
June 1971	14,033	89	2	36	127	14,160	
June 1972	14,345	83	2	36	121	14,466	

<sup>a/</sup> Virtually all local posts are occupied by Palestine refugees.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE TWENTY-FIFTH WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health assistance to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East

WHA25.54

25 May 1972

The Twenty-fifth World Health Assembly,

Bearing in mind that the health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security;

Conscious of the fundamental right of all human beings to physical and mental health, without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social conditions;

Having considered the report of the Director General<sup>a/</sup> and the annual report of the Director of Health of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA);

Disturbed by the fact that Israel not only continues to refuse to allow the refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes but continues to displace by force thousands of persons from their homes and shelters;

Noting that these acts have included the demolition of a large number of UNRWA shelters, causing further suffering to the refugees, and aggravating the financial crisis of UNRWA;

Gravely concerned about the consequences of such acts on the physical and mental health of the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories;

Recalling its resolutions WHA21.36, WHA22.43, WHA23.52, WHA24.32, WHA24.33,

1. REAFFIRMS that the protection of the life and physical and mental health of the refugees and displaced persons requires that they immediately be afforded to return to their homes, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations;
2. DEPLORES Israel's repeated acts of expulsions of human beings and destructions of their homes and shelters, which directly affect their physical and mental health, and constitute grave violations of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949;
3. DECIDES that, meanwhile, emergency assistance to the maximum extent possible be given to the refugees and the displaced persons in the Middle East;

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<sup>a/</sup> Document A25/25.

4. REQUESTS the Director-General of the World Health Organization to:
- (a) intensify and expand to the largest extent possible the Organization's programme of health assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East;
  - (b) prepare a comprehensive report on the conditions of physical and mental health of the population of the occupied territories to be submitted to the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly;
  - (c) take all measures in his power to safeguard health conditions of the populations of the occupied territories, and to report to the Twenty-sixth World Health Assembly on the steps taken in this regard;
  - (d) bring this resolution to the attention of all governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned including international medical organizations,

5. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the Director-General of the World Health Organization, the Director of Health of UNRWA, to the specialized agencies and other organizations that provide assistance to the refugees, displaced persons and the inhabitants of the occupied territories in the Middle East.

Fourteenth plenary meeting, 25 May 1972  
A25/13/14



ANNEX III  
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION .

88 Ex/Decision, 4.1.1.

Item 4.1.1 - Co-operation with the United Nations Relief  
and Works Agency (88 Ex/3 and Add.1, 2, 3 and 4)

The Executive Board,

1. Having examined the Director-General's Report (88 EX/3 and Add. 1, 2, 3 and 4) on co-operation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and having heard his oral report on this subject,
2. Recalling its previous decisions on this question and in particular decisions 4.1.2 and 4.2.4 adopted respectively at the 85th and 87th sessions,

I

3. Notes with satisfaction the substantial results so far obtained thanks to the dedicated and continuous efforts of the Director-General and to the co-operation of the States concerned regarding the settlement of the question of textbooks in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools;
4. Observes with regret that, in the case of seven of the textbooks approved by the Director-General, the Government of Israel has not yet complied with the above-mentioned resolutions in respect of the granting of the necessary import permits;
5. Urgently calls again upon the Government of Israel to authorize the immediate admittance of all textbooks already approved, or to be approved, by the Director-General into the occupied territories for distribution and use in the UNRWA/UNESCO schools therein;
6. Calls on all concerned Governments to pursue their efforts towards securing the implementation of the pertinent Executive Board resolutions;

II

7. Having learned with satisfaction that, as a result of the voluntary contributions made in response to the appeal by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, no cuts have so far been necessary in the UNRWA/UNESCO educational programme,
8. Thanks the Member States which generously responded to these appeals;
9. Notes with anxiety, however, that cuts might become inevitable if other resources were not to become available at an early date;

10. Accordingly addresses a pressing appeal to Member States to ensure the continuation of this indispensable operation;
11. Requests the Director-General to continue his efforts to this end;

### III

12. Having learned with satisfaction that, thanks to the Director-General it proved possible to arrange for the holding of the Arab Republic of Egypt's secondary school leaving examination in the occupied territory of the Gaza strip for seven thousand students in 1971;
13. Expresses its gratification at the success of an initiative, so perfectly in accord with UNESCO's mission to promote education and peace;
14. Further notes with satisfaction the large numbers of grants made by the Governments of the Arab States to enable refugees to continue their studies in the universities of those countries;

### IV

15. Invites the Director-General to report to the Executive Board, as appropriate, on the implementation of this resolution.

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